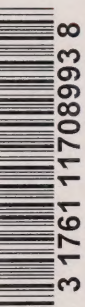


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Basic Facts About Corrections  
IN Canada







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# **Basic Facts About Corrections in Canada 1988**



**Canada**

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Under authority of the Solicitor General of Canada

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## Foreword

*Basic Facts About Corrections in Canada* is an annual publication produced by the Correctional Service of Canada. It is designed to provide the reader with straight answers to basic questions about corrections in Canada.

The information contained in this booklet was derived from a number of sources such as the RCMP, the National Parole Board, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and the Correctional Service's own Management Information Services.

All information contained in this publication refers to adult corrections – statistics on juvenile corrections, which are primarily the responsibility of the provinces, are not included.

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# **Chapter One**

## **Corrections in Canada**

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### **■ Introduction**

Adult corrections in Canada is a responsibility shared by federal, provincial and territorial governments.

Generally, the Government of Canada through the Ministry of the Solicitor General and two agencies, the Correctional Service of Canada and the National Parole Board, has the responsibility for all offenders sentenced to two years or more. Provincial jurisdictions are responsible for offenders serving less than two years and have exclusive responsibility for convicted offenders who are sentenced to probation.

The Ministry Secretariat supports the Solicitor General in a two-fold mandate: (1) directing the four Ministry Agencies: the Correctional Service, the RCMP, the National Parole Board and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, and (2) developing policies in policing, national security and corrections.

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The Correctional Service is headed by the Commissioner of Corrections who reports to the Solicitor General. The national headquarters in Ottawa performs overall planning and policy development for the Service. Five geographic regions administer the operation of the institutions and parole offices. The National Parole Board determines whether federal inmates can be released on parole prior to the expiry of their sentence.

The Correctional Service of Canada's Mission Statement reads:

**The Correctional Service of Canada, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to the protection of society by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens while exercising reasonable, safe, secure and humane control.**

Since 1986, the Correctional Service has housed a growing number of offenders in provincial correctional institutions and community residential centres through Exchange of Service Agreements signed with the provinces.

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■ What is the total population of Canada?

25.7 million\*

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■ What is the adult population of Canada?

18.7 million\*\*

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■ How many people in Canada have criminal records?

2.2 million\*\*\*

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■ How many recommendations for pardons were made by the National Parole Board to the Solicitor General in 1987?

12,189. Of this number, 99.4% were recommended to receive a pardon.\*\*\*\*

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\* Statistics Canada; the latest available statistics, 25,795,800 are from Jan. 1, 1988.

\*\* Statistics Canada, Jan. 1, 1988, indicates adult population at 18,759,695. In Canada, the age at which a person is considered an adult in the eyes of the law is 18.

\*\*\* The number of active FPS (Fingerprint Section) files with the RCMP Identification Services Branch as of May 5, 1988 is 2,224,347.

\*\*\*\* Clemency Division, National Parole Board, 1987.

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■ What is the average number of adults imprisoned in Canada on any given day?

27,975 \*

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■ What is Canada's rate of imprisonment?

149 per 100,000 adult population \*\*

\* *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1986-87. Includes all adults in government-run institutions, provincial and federal. Includes all adults under sentence, remand or lock-up.

\*\* *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1986-87. Includes all adults in federal and provincial correctional facilities under sentence, remand or lock-up. Rate is per 100,000 adult population of 18.7 million not total population of 25.7 million since data concerning juvenile offenders in prison are not included.

---

## ■ What is the imprisonment rate of other countries?

The following are expressed as rates per 100,000 total population rather than adult population.

United States	328.2 * * *
Fiji	154.1 *
Malaysia	118.6 *
Canada	108 * * * *
Austria	102.5 * *
Turkey	99.8 * *
United Kingdom	96 * *
France	88.7 * *
West Germany	84.2 * *
Portugal	85 * *
New Zealand	82.1 *

continued . . .

\* *Reporter*, Vol. 7, No. 3/4, Sept.-Dec., 1986. Australian Institute of Criminology Quarterly.

\*\* Council of Europe, No. 9, June 1987.

\*\*\* U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Statistics, mid-year 1986. Includes total sentenced population of 529,184 federal and state institutions plus 274,444 in county jails.

\*\*\*\* Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1986-1987.

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Australia	70.4 *
Denmark	69 **
Spain	66.5 **
Italy	57.4 **
Sweden	57 **
Norway	49.7 **
Japan	45.7 *
Netherlands	36 **

---

\* *Reporter*, Vol. 7, No. 3/4, Sept.-Dec., 1986. Australian Institute of Criminology Quarterly.

\*\* Council of Europe, No. 9, June 1987.



- What is the average daily number of persons on probation, parole or mandatory supervision in Canada?

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Probation/Parole (Prov.)	69,755
Parole & Mandatory Supervision (Federal)	8,265
Total*	78,020

---

- How many people in Canada are sentenced to various correctional services per year?

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Provincial & territorial prisons	116,269	(62%)
Probation (Prov.)	67,133	(35%)
Federal institutions	5,615	(3%)
Total**	189,017	(100%)

---

\* *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1986-87. The provincial figure of 69,755 includes 2,790 for provincial parole. The federal figure of 8,265 includes 3,967 full parole, 1,818 day parole and 2,479 mandatory supervision.

\*\* *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1986-87. Refers to the total number of people sentenced to provincial institutions, probation and federal institutions.

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■ What is the total number of federal and provincial correctional institutions in Canada?

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Provincial & territorial	162
Federal	60
Total*	222

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■ What is the total number of staff employed by federal and provincial correctional services in Canada?

25,652\*\*

\* Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1986-87, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

\*\* Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1986-87, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. This figure represents the number of person-years allocated to correctional services including the National Parole Board. A person-year is defined as one person working one calendar year or the equivalent thereof.

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■ What is the total annual cost of adult correctional services in Canada?

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Provincial	\$ 660 million
Federal	\$ 775 million
Total*	\$1,435 million

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■ What is the per capita cost of adult correctional services in Canada?

\$52.66 (per Canadian per year)\*\*

\* *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1986-87*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Federal cost of \$775 million includes the National Parole Board.

\*\* *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1986-87*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

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## Chapter Two

### The Correctional Service of Canada (Federal)

- 
- How many penitentiaries is the Correctional Service responsible for?

60

- 
- How are these institutions classified and how many of each are there?

---

Maximum security institutions	14
Medium security institutions	16
Minimum security institutions	11
Community Correctional Centres*	15
Medical/Regional Psychiatric Centres	3
Prison for Women (Maximum Security)	1
Total	60*

---

\* The 15 Community Correctional Centres are classified as minimum-security institutions while the three Regional Psychiatric Centres are classified as maximum. Prison for Women has facilities for both maximum and medium-security inmates. CSC Management Information Services.

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■ How many CSC parole area district, and sub-offices are there?  
75\*

---

\* CSC Management Information Services, May 1988.

■ How many individuals are presently incarcerated in federal correctional institutions?

Male	12,049
Female	142 **
Total*	12,191

■ How are these inmates distributed by region?

Atlantic (Nfld, PEI, NS, NB)	1,019
Quebec	3,694
Ontario	3,408
Prairies (Alta, Sask, Man, NWT)	2,311
Pacific (BC, Yukon)	1,759
Total	12,191

\* From *Population Profile Report*, CSC, Ottawa, for week ending March 31, 1988. Represents on-register population and temporary detainees. On-register population includes inmates who are in community residential centres, hospital, at court, on bail, unlawfully at large, on day parole or temporary absence. This figure does not include 505 federal inmates held in provincial institutions under exchange of service agreements.

\*\* There was actually a total of 273 women serving federal sentences in Canada as of March 31, 1988 - 142 were in federal institutions while the remaining 131 were serving their sentences in provincial institutions under exchange of services agreements.

■ How are federal inmates incarcerated according to security level?

High maximum security	114
Maximum security	3,441
Medium security	6,565
Minimum security	1,765
Community Correctional Centres (CCCs)	306
Provincial institutions	505 **
Total	12,696 *

\* Figures as of March 31, 1988 from CSC's *Population Profile Report*. Number in maximum security includes those held in Psychiatric Centres.

\*\* Federal inmates may be accommodated in provincial institutions where the CSC has exchange of service agreements.

■ What is the average monthly number of offenders on parole, day parole and mandatory supervision within the Correctional Service of Canada?

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<i>Average month-end caseload</i>	
Parole	3,900
Day Parole	1,775
Mandatory Supervision	2,556
Total*	8,231

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Provincial offenders supervised by CSC	731**
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\*Community Release Programs and Support Services, Correctional Operations, CSC, 1987-88. **Day parole** is a flexible form of release from a minimum or sometimes medium security institution to the community and reporting to an institution at night, usually for four months but for no longer than a year. Inmates serving 10 years or less are generally eligible for day parole halfway to their eligibility date for full parole. Sentences of more than 10 years require more time to be served before day parole eligibility. Most inmates are eligible for **full parole** after serving one-third of their sentence, but paroled inmates on average have served 40% of their sentences in an institution before release by the National Parole Board. They remain under CSC supervision. **Mandatory supervision** (MS) another form of full release involving CSC recommendations to NPB, is offered (usually at 2/3 of the sentence) to inmates who have accumulated "earned remission" for acceptable behavior. Release under MS can be suspended or revoked by NPB, after a hearing if the offender violates specific conditions. NPB can order detention of potentially violent inmates or order "one-chance" MS - offenders who are revoked won't be released again.

\*\*These are provincial offenders, serving less than two years, who have applied to the National Parole Board for supervision by federal (CSC) parole officers.



■ How are these offenders distributed by region?

	Federal offenders		Provincial offenders	
Pacific	1,215	(15%)	2	
Prairies	1,393	(17%)	365	(50%)
Ontario	2,089	(25%)	19	(3%)
Quebec	2,634	(32%)	-	-
Atlantic	900	(11%)	345	(47%)
Total*	8,231	(100%)	731	(100%)* *

\* *Management Information Services, CSC, 1987-88.*

\*\* Provincial offenders who have applied to be supervised on parole by CSC.

---

■ How many inmates granted full parole or released on mandatory supervision between 1977/78 and 1981/82, successfully completed their supervision or are still under supervision?\*

<b>Full parole</b> (7,855 total releases)	
Successfully completed	70.5%
Still under supervision	5.1%
<b>Mandatory supervision</b> (12,816 total releases)	
Successfully completed	57.2%
Still under supervision	--

---

■ How many inmates granted full parole or released on mandatory supervision between 1977/78 and 1981/82, failed?\*

<b>Full parole:</b>	
Revoked with technical violation	12.4%
Revoked with new offence	12.1%
<b>Mandatory supervision:</b>	
Revoked with technical violation	23.7%
Revoked with new offence	19.0%

---

\* As of Mar. 31, 1987. Raw data from CSC's Management Information Services. Prepared by National Parole Board, December 1987.

- 
- What percentage of inmates, granted full parole or released on mandatory supervision between 1977/78 and 1981/82, have not been re-admitted to a federal institution at least five years after their release?

Full parole 64.4%

Mandatory supervision 39.4% \*

---

- Of federal and provincial day parole decisions, resulting in a grant or denial, what percentage resulted in a grant of day parole?

Federal decisions 67.5%

Provincial decisions 61.3% \*\*

\* Follow-up of all full parole releases and mandatory supervision releases in Canada, 1975-76 through to 1986-87 and their outcome to Mar. 31/87. All offences, 1977/78 to 1981/82. Prepared by NPB, March 1988.

\*\* National Parole Board Day Parole Annual Reports. Prepared by NPB, 1988.

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■ Of federal and provincial full parole decisions, resulting in a grant or denial, what percentage resulted in a grant of full parole?

Federal decisions 36.4%

Provincial decisions 51.0%\*

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■ On average, what percentage of their sentence did federal inmates, released in 1986/87 on full parole, served prior to release?

Over half serve over 46% of their sentence.\*\*

\* National Parole Board Full Parole Annual Reports, prepared by NPB. January 1988.

\*\* Raw data, Management Information Services, CSC, December 1987. Prepared by NPB. January, 1988.

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■ What is the total number of **escorted** and **unescorted** temporary absences taken from federal institutions last year?

55,600\*

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■ How many **escorted** temporary absences (ETAs)\*\* were taken from federal institutions last year?

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Successfully completed ETAs	46,860
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ETAs not completed successfully	31
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Total	46,891
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Successful completion rate	99.93%
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■ How many **unescorted** temporary absences (UTAs)\*\* were taken from federal institutions last year?

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Successfully completed UTAs	8,615
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UTAs not completed successfully	94
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Total	8,709
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Successful completion rate	98.92%
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Continued on page 24

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■ Of the 125 TAs\* which were not completed successfully, what were the reasons?

<i>Escorted temporary absences:</i>	
Unlawfully at large	29
Detained by police	1
Terminated by NPB	1
Total**	31
<i>Unescorted temporary absences:</i>	
Unlawfully at large	73
Detained by police	16
Terminated by NPB	5
Total**	94

\* CSC Management Information Services. Includes all temporary absences given during fiscal year 1986-87.

\*\* **Temporary absences** (TAs) are a form of short-term release, usually not longer than three days, which may be given an inmate with a CSC escort (ETA) or without a CSC escort (UTA), for medical, humanitarian (family illness, funerals, divorce court, community service, recreational, cultural activities, etc.) or administrative reasons. All inmates are eligible for an Escorted Temporary Absence any time after the commencement of their sentence. Generally, inmates are eligible for an Unescorted Temporary Absence after completing one-sixth of their sentence, or at any time for emergency medical treatment.

■ What was the length of sentences of those admitted last year to federal penitentiaries?

Less than three years	1,636	(42%)
Three years to less than six years	1,653	(42%)
Six years to less than 10 years	375	(9%)
Ten years or more	149	(3%)
Lifers	175	(4%)
Total*	3,988	(100%)

■ What is the distribution of all federal inmates by length of sentence?

Under three years	3,053	(24%)
Three to six years	4,211	(33%)
Six to ten years	1,920	(15%)
Ten years or more	3,512	(28%)
Total	12,696	(100%)* *

\* CSC Management Information Services, 1987-88. This figure includes only those offenders who were admitted directly from the courts. In addition to these there were another 2,278 admissions as a result of parole or mandatory supervision revocation, transfer from a provincial facility, transfer as a result of federal-provincial agreement, and transfer from the U.S.A.

\*\* CSC Population Profile Report, March 31, 1988.

■ How many inmates have served previous sentences in federal penitentiaries?

No previous commitments	7,764 (61%)
One previous commitment	2,266 (18%)
Two previous commitments	1,247 (10%)
Three previous commitments	667 (5%)
More than three	752 (6%)
Total	12,696 (100%)

■ How many federal inmates are serving life sentences for murder?

Offence	No. of inmates	% of all inmates
First-degree murder	371	2.9%
Second-degree murder	1,059	8.3%
Capital murder	17	.1%
Non-capital murder	255	2%
Totals	1,702	13.3%

■ Of those inmates serving life sentences for first- and second-degree murder, how long must they have served before being considered for parole?

10 years	751
11-24 years	285
25 years	394
Total	1,430

Based on March 31, 1988 inmate population of 12,696; CSC Management Information Services. Those serving life sentences for capital and non-capital murder were convicted prior to the Criminal Code amendment abolishing the death penalty in 1976, and must have served from seven to 25 years before parole eligibility, depending on the date of sentencing.

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■ What is the profile of a typical male inmate in a federal penitentiary?

The typical federal male inmate is:

- serving his first penitentiary term (61.1%)
- serving a sentence of under six years (56.9%)
- age 20-34 yrs (66.8%)
- serving a sentence for break and enter, robbery or murder (55.3%)
- single (49.8%) or, if married, more likely to have a common-law partner (25.3%) than a legally married wife (13%)
- is still serving the first 18 months of his sentence (50%)

Statistical information obtained from *CSC Population Profile Report*; March 31, 1988. Percentages are of a total federal inmate population of 12,696 at the time of the report.



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■ What is the profile of a typical female federal inmate?

The typical federal female inmate is:

- age 20-34 (62%)
- serving her first term (84%)
- is serving the first 18 months of her sentence (50%) which is likely to be under 5 years (56%)
- likely to be serving a sentence for murder, manslaughter or robbery (49%)
- likely to be single (48%) or, if married, more likely to have a legally married husband (18%) than a common-law partner (14%)

Statistical information from *CSC Female Population Profile Report*, Management Information Services; March 31, 1988. Percentages are of a total federal female inmate population of 273 in both federal and provincial institutions at the time of the report.

---

■ What is the total budget of the Correctional Service of Canada and how is it spent?

\$759,100,000\*

A total of \$657.5 million was expended on operating expenses, and an additional \$101.6 million on capital construction and related expenses during fiscal year 1986-87.

*This is how it was spent:*

*(in millions of dollars):*

Case management	\$185.3
Custody of inmates	154.2
Technical services	211.1
Employment & training of inmates	72.2
Administration	63.6
Health care	43.9
Planning & Management	28.8
Total	759.1

\* Actual expenditures for 1986-87: Solicitor General Annual Report, 1986-87.

- 
- What is the average annual cost of keeping an inmate in a federal penitentiary?

\$42,695\*

- 
- What is the average annual cost of supervising an offender on parole or mandatory supervision?

\$6,580\*\*

\* Includes only those costs to keep an inmate in the federal system but does not include costs associated with parolees, headquarters and staff training costs. The figure, from *Cost of Maintaining Offenders 1986-87*, Correctional Service of Canada, uses that period's average inmate count of 11,167.

\*\* *Cost of Maintaining Offenders, 1986-87.*

■ What is the average annual cost of imprisonment by security level within the Correctional Service of Canada?

<i>Level</i>	<i>Average count</i>	<i>Average annual cost per inmate</i>
Maximum (male)	3,384	\$56,312
Prison for Women	124	\$57,067
Medium	6,065	\$37,942
Minimum	640	\$31,826
Farms	520	\$38,811
Community Corr. Centres	434	\$19,512
Total (for 1986-87)	11,167	\$42,695*

\* *Cost of Maintaining Offenders, 1986-87*; Community Correctional Centres primarily house offenders on day parole and are designated as minimum security institutions. The average annual cost per inmate includes those costs associated with the running of the institution only and doesn't include parole-related costs, staff training or headquarters costs.

■ How are inmates employed in federal institutions?\*

Activity	No. of inmates
Industries	1,176 ( 9%)
Agriculture	412 ( 3%)
Education & Training	2,987 ( 23%)
Technical Services	3,463 ( 27%)
Offender Programs	762 ( 6%)
Automated Document Processing	108 ( 1%)
Special and other employment	372 ( 3%)
Total employed inmates	9,280 ( 72%)
Unemployed	608 ( 5%)
Unavailable for work**	2,916 ( 23%)
Total	12,804 (100%)

\* Figures as of March, 1987; *Solicitor General Annual Report 1986-87*.

\*\* Unavailable inmates include those who refuse to work, are confined in special handling or protective custody units, are in hospital, on day parole or temporary absence, unlawfully at large, or are otherwise unable to participate in inmate employment activities.



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■ Are federal inmates paid?

Yes.

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■ How much are they paid?

Federal inmates may earn anywhere from \$4.15 to \$6.90 per day in an institution, depending on their performance on the job and the security level of the institution. Inmates willing to work but who aren't working because of job shortages, some medical reasons or lack of supervision receive a base rate of \$1.60 per day.\*

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\* Effective May, 1986

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■ How many federal inmates are considered sufficiently dangerous to warrant separate confinement?  
114\*

Generally, these are inmates who:

- have committed or demonstrated an intention to commit a serious incident of violence such that they constitute a serious and persistent threat to staff or inmates within a maximum security institution;
- are presently confined in separate facilities known as high maximum units which are located in the Regional Reception Centre, Quebec, and Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Saskatchewan.

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\* As of May 1988, Management Information Services.

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■ Do inmates lose all rights when they are incarcerated?

No, inmates retain most of the rights of ordinary citizens.

Specific regulations also provide them with specific rights as inmates. In order to enjoy these rights to their fullest extent, inmates have certain responsibilities that they are expected to assume.

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■ What opportunities exist for seeking redress?

Inmates have an opportunity to complain informally and in writing, after which they may submit a grievance which is responded to at the institutional, regional and the Commissioner's level. Inmates may also write to a number of appointed and elected officials under sealed envelopes and receive replies the same way. Complaints may be sent to the Correctional Investigator who is independent from the CSC and reports to the Solicitor General. Finally, an inmate may have recourse to the Federal Court of Canada.

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■ Are private family visits permitted in federal penitentiaries?

A total of 12 medium and 15 maximum security institutions offer eligible inmates time with their families in a private, home-like setting within the institution's walls for up to three days at a time.

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■ How many staff are employed by CSC?

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Security	3,540
Offender Programs	3,072
Education, Training and Employment	656
Health Care	540
Technical Services	1,317
Planning and Management	347
Administration	1,076
Total no. staff*	10,548

---

\* *Solicitor General Annual Report, 1986-87*; in "person years" – one person employed for one full year or the equivalent thereof.







## ■ Combien de personnes sont employées par le SCC?

Sécurité	3 540
Programmes pour les délinquants	3 072
Formation et emploi	656
Services de santé	540
Services techniques	1 317
Planification et gestion	347
Administration	1 076
Total*	10 548

\* Rapport annuel du Solliciteur général, 1986-1987, en années-personnes. L'expression « année-personne » désigne une personne qui travaille pendant une année entière ou l'équivalent.

■ Les visites familiales privées sont-elles permises dans les pénitenciers fédéraux? Douze établissements à sécurité moyenne et 15 établissements à sécurité maximale permettent à certains détenus de recevoir leur famille dans un milieu privé et accueillant, aménagé sur le terrain de l'établissement. La durée maximale de chaque visite est de trois jours.

■ Quels recours ont les détenus qui s'estiment lésés dans leurs droits? Les détenus peuvent porter plainte de façon informelle ou par écrit, après quoi ils peuvent soumettre un grief à l'examen d'un des trois paliers d'autorité suivants: établissement, administration régionale et bureau du Commissaire. Ils peuvent en outre écrire sous pli cacheté et confidentiel à un certain nombre d'agents désignés et aux députés et recevoir une réponse confidentielle de ces personnes. Les plaintes peuvent également être envoyées au bureau de l'Enquêteur correctionnel. Ce dernier, qui est indépendant du SCC, relève directement du Soliciteur général. Après avoir épuisé tous ces recours, le détenu peut s'adresser à la Cour fédérale du Canada.

■ Les détenus perdent-ils tous leurs droits pendant leur période d'incarcération?

Non, les détenus conservent la plupart des droits des citoyens ordinaires. De plus, certains règlements leur concèdent des droits spéciaux. Cependant, pour pouvoir se prévaloir pleinement de ces droits, les détenus sont tenus d'assumer certaines responsabilités.

■ Combien de détenus de compétence fédérale sont considérés dangereux au point de devoir être retirés de la population générale de l'établissement?

114 détenus\*

En règle générale, ces détenus :

- ont posé ou manifesté l'intention de poser un acte très violent et constituent ainsi une grave et constante menace pour les membres du personnel et les détenus des établissements à sécurité maximale;
- sont actuellement gardés dans des installations distinctes appelées unités de sécurité maximale élevée et situées au Centre régional de réception, au Québec et au Pénitencier de la Saskatchewan, en Saskatchewan.

■ Les détenus sont-ils rémunérés pour leur travail?

Oui.

■ Quelle est leur échelle de rémunération?

Les détenus de compétence fédérale peuvent gagner de 4,15 \$ à 6,90 \$ par jour selon leur rendement et le niveau de sécurité de leur établissement. Les détenus qui ne travaillent pas en raison d'une pénurie d'emplois, de problèmes de santé ou d'un manque de personnel de surveillance, touchent une allocation de subsistance de 1,60 \$ par jour.\*

\* Depuis mai 1986.

■ Dans quels secteurs les détenus des établissements fédéraux travaillent-ils? \*

Secteur	Nombre de détenus y travaillant
Industries	1 176 ( 9%)
Agriculture	412 ( 3%)
Formation générale et professionnelle	2 987 ( 23%)
Services techniques	3 463 ( 27%)
Programmes pour délinquants	762 ( 6%)
Traitement automatisé des documents	108 ( 1%)
Emplois spéciaux et autres	372 ( 3%)
Total des détenus qui ont un emploi	9 280 ( 72%)
Total des détenus sans emploi	608 ( 5%)
Total des détenus qui ne peuvent occuper un emploi**	2 916 ( 23%)
Total	12 804 (100%)

\* Données datant de mars 1987, Rapport annuel du *Soliciteur général*, 1986-1987.

\*\* Comprend les détenus qui refusent de travailler, qui sont gardés dans des unités spéciales de détention, qui sont placés en isolement protecteur, qui sont hospitalisés, qui sont en liberté conditionnelle de jour ou en absence temporaire, qui sont en liberté illégale ou qui, pour d'autres raisons, ne peuvent participer au programme d'emploi des détenus.



■ Quel est le coût annuel moyen d'entretien d'un détenu de chaque niveau de sécurité dans les établissements du Service correctionnel du Canada?

Niveau de Nombre Coût l'établissement de moyen détenus par détenu, par année	Ét. à sécurité maximale (hommes)	Prison des femmes	Ét. à sécurité moyenne	Ét. à sécurité minimale	Fermes pénitenciaires	Centres correctionnels communautaires	Total
	3 384	124	6 065	640	520	434	11 167
	56 312 \$	57 067 \$	37 942 \$	31 826 \$	38 811 \$	19 512 \$	42 695 \$ *

\* Coût d'entretien des détenus, 1986-1987; Les centres correctionnels communautaires reçoivent surtout les détenus en liberté conditionnelle de jour. Ils sont classés parmi les établissements à sécurité minimale. Le coût annuel moyen par détenu ne comprend que les frais de fonctionnement de l'établissement; il ne comprend pas les coûts afférents à la libération conditionnelle et à la formation du personnel, ni les coûts de fonctionnement des administrations centrales et régionales.

■ Quel est le coût d'entretien d'un détenu dans un pénitencier fédéral?

42 695 \$ par année \*

■ Quel est le coût de surveillance d'un détenu libéré conditionnelle-  
ment ou sous surveillance  
obligatoire?

6 580 \$ par année \*\*

- \* Ne comprend que les coûts d'entretien d'un détenu dans un établissement fédéral; ne comprend pas les coûts pour les libérés conditionnels; ne comprend pas les coûts de fonctionnement des diverses administrations (centrale et régionales) et les coûts de formation du personnel. Tiré du rapport Coût d'entretien des détenus, 1986-1987, le Service correctionnel du Canada. La population carcérale s'élevait alors à 11 167 détenus.
- \*\* Coût d'entretien des détenus, 1986-1987. Les frais des bureaux de libération conditionnelle afférents aux enquêtes communautaires et à la préparation des cas ont été ventilés entre les différents établissements en fonction de la population carcérale moyenne.

■ Quel est le budget global du Service correctionnel du Canada et comment sont répartis les fonds? 759 100 000 \$ \*

Pendant l'exercice financier 1986-1987, un montant de 657,5 millions de dollars a été affecté aux frais d'exploitation et un autre montant de 101,6 millions aux dépenses de construction et autres dépenses connexes.

*Les crédits ont été dépensés comme suit:*

(en millions de dollars)	
Gestion des cas	185,3 \$
Garde des détenus	154,2
Services techniques **	211,1
Emploi et formation des détenus	72,2
Administration	63,6
Soins de santé	43,9
Planification et gestion	28,8
Total	759,1

\* Dépenses réelles de 1986-1987; Rapport annuel du Solliciteur général, 1986-1987.

■ Quel est le profil de la détenue type d'un pénitencier fédéral? La détenue type répond au portrait suivant:

- a entre 20 et 34 ans (62%)
- purge sa première peine d'incarcération (84%)
- purge les 18 premiers mois de sa peine (50%) dont la durée est généralement inférieure à cinq ans (56%)
- a été reconnue coupable de meurtre, d'homicide involontaire coupable ou de vol qualifié (49%)
- est généralement célibataire (48%) ou sinon, vit plutôt en union légitime (18%) qu'en union libre (14%)

Statistiques tirées du Rapport du profil de la population féminine, Services de la planification des programmes et de la gestion, SCC, 31 mars 1988. À cette date, 273 femmes relevant de la compétence fédérale étaient détenues dans les établissements fédéraux et provinciaux.

■ Quel est le profil du détenu type d'un pénitencier fédéral?

Le détenu type répond au portrait suivant:

- purge sa première peine d'incarcération (61,1%)
- purge une peine dont la durée est inférieure à six ans (56,9%)
- a entre 20 et 34 ans (66,8%)
- a été reconnu coupable d'infraction par effraction, de vol qualifié ou de meurtre (55,3%)
- est célibataire (49,8%); sinon, vivait en union libre (25,3%) plutôt qu'en union légitime (13%)
- purge les 18 premiers mois de sa peine (50%)

Statistiques tirées du Rapport du profil de la population du SCC, 31 mars 1988. À cette date, le Service comptait 12 696 détenus.

■ Combien de temps doivent purger les détenus condamnés à la détention à perpétuité pour meurtre au premier ou au deuxième degré avant de devenir admissibles à une libération conditionnelle?

10 ans	751
de 11 à 24 ans	285
25 ans	394
Total	1 430

Au 31 mars 1988, selon les Services des renseignements de la gestion du SCC, le nombre de détenus dans les pénitenciers fédéraux s'élevait à 12 696. Les détenus reconnus coupables de meurtre qualifié ou non qualifié avant l'abolition de la peine de mort, en 1976, et condamnés à la détention à perpétuité doivent, selon la date du prononcé de la sentence, purger entre sept et vingt-cinq ans de leur peine avant de devenir admissibles à la libération conditionnelle.

■ Combien de détenus de compétence fédérale ont été condamnés à la détention à perpétuité pour meurtre?

Infraction	Nombre	%
Meurtre au premier degré	371	2,9%
Meurtre au deuxième degré	1 059	8,3%
Meurtre qualifié	17	0,1%
Meurtre non qualifié	255	2 %
Total	1 702	13,3%



Aucune incarcération	antérieure	7 764 ( 61%)
Une incarcération	antérieure	2 266 ( 18%)
Deux incarcérations	antérieures	1 247 ( 10%)
Trois incarcérations	antérieures	667 ( 5%)
Plus de trois incarcérations	antérieures	752 ( 6%)
Total		12 696 (100%)

■ Combien de détenus de compétence fédérale avaient déjà été incarcérés dans un pénitencier fédéral?

■ Quelle est la durée des sentences des personnes admises l'année dernière dans des pénitenciers fédéraux?

Moins de trois ans	1 636 ( 42%)
Trois à six ans	1 653 ( 42%)
Six à dix ans	375 ( 9%)
Dix ans et plus	149 ( 3%)
Condamnées à perpétuité	175 ( 4%)
Total*	3 988 (100%)

■ Quelle est la répartition de la durée des sentences de tous les détenus de compétence fédérale?

Moins de trois ans	3 053 ( 24%)
Trois à six ans	4 211 ( 33%)
Six à dix ans	1 920 ( 15%)
Dix ans et plus	3 512 ( 28%)
TOTAL**	12 696 (100%)

\* Services des renseignements de la Gesteon, SCC, 1987-1988.

Ce nombre ne comprend que les détenus dont l'admission s'est faite immédiatement après le prononcé de la sentence. Il y a eu également 2 278 autres admissions par suite d'une révocation de la libération conditionnelle ou de la surveillance obligatoire, d'un transfèrement d'un établissement provincial, d'un transfèrement en vertu d'un accord fédéral-provincial ou d'un transfèrement d'un pénitencier des E.-U.

\*\* Rapport du profil de la population du SCC, 31 mars 1988.

■ Quelles ont été les raisons de ces 125 échecs?

Absences temporaires avec escorte:

Liberté illégale

Arrestation par la police

Révocation de l'ATAE par la

CNLC

Total

Absences temporaires sans escorte:

Liberté illégale

Arrestation par la police

Révocation de l'ATSE par la

CNLC

Total

\* Services des renseignements de la GRC du SC.

Comprend toutes les absences temporaires accordées au cours de l'année financière 1986-1987.

\*\* Une absence temporaire (A.T.) est une libération d'une

durée maximale de trois jours. Elle peut être accordée avec escorte (ATAE) ou sans escorte (ATSE) pour des

raisons médicales, humanitaires (maladie dans la

famille, funérailles, comparution en cour pour

divorce, service communautaire, activités récréatives,

activités culturelles, etc.) ou pour des raisons adminis-

tratives. Tous les détenus sont admissibles aux ab-

sences temporaires avec escorte à n'importe quel

moment au cours de la sentence. Les détenus sont

généralement admissibles à une absence temporaire

sans escorte après avoir purgé le sixième de leur peine

ou à tout moment pour recevoir des soins d'urgence.

■ Combien d'absences temporaires avec ou sans escorte ont été accordées l'an dernier aux détenus d'établissements fédéraux? 55 600 \*

■ Combien d'absences temporaires **avec escorte** (ATAE) \* ont été accordées l'an dernier aux détenus d'établissements fédéraux?

ATAE couronnées de succès	46 860
ATAE non couronnées de succès	31
Total	46 891

Taux de réussite des ATAE 99,93% \*

■ Combien d'absences temporaires **sans escorte** (ATSE) \* ont été accordées l'an dernier aux détenus d'établissements fédéraux?

ATSE couronnées de succès	8 615
ATSE non couronnées de succès	94
Total	8 709

Taux de réussite 98,92% \*

- \* Rapports annuels sur la libération conditionnelle totale, Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Préparé par la CNLC, janvier 1988.
- \*\* Données brutes provenant des Services des renseignements de la gestion du SCC, décembre 1987. Préparé par la CNLC, janvier 1988.

■ En moyenne, quel pourcentage de leur peine les détenus sous responsabilité fédérale ayant obtenu une libération conditionnelle totale en 1986-1987 ont-ils purgée avant d'être mis en liberté? Plus de la moitié d'entre eux ont purgé plus de 46 % de leur peine. \*\*

■ Lors de l'examen des cas en vue de la libération conditionnelle totale par les instances décisionnelles fédérales et provinciales, quel a été le pourcentage d'octroi? Décisions fédérales 36,4 % Décisions provinciales 51 % \*

■ Quel pourcentage des détenus ayant obtenu une libération conditionnelle totale ou sous surveillance obligatoire entre 1977-1978 et 1981-1982 n'ont pas été réincarcérés dans un établissement fédéral au cours d'une période d'au moins cinq ans après leur libération?

Lib. cond. totale	64,4 %
Lib. sous surv. oblig.	39,4 % *

■ Lors de l'examen des cas en vue de la libération conditionnelle de jour par les instances décisionnelles fédérales et provinciales, quel a été le pourcentage d'octroi?

Décisions fédérales	67,5 %
Décisions provinciales	61,3 % **

- Suivi, au 31 mars 1987, des libérés conditionnelles totales et sous surveillance obligatoire accordées au Canada entre 1975-1976 et 1986-1987. Toutes les infractions commises entre 1977-1978 et 1981-1982. Préparé par la CNLC, mars 1988.
- \*\* Rapports annuels sur la libération conditionnelle de jour, Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Préparé par la CNLC, 1988.

\* Données brutes au 31 mars 1987, provenant des Services de la planification des programmes et de la gestion du SCC. Préparé par la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, décembre 1987.

19%	infraction
23,7%	Rév. à la suite d'une manquement
	Rév. à la suite d'un
	<b>Lib. sous surv. oblig.:</b>
12,1%	infraction
	Rév. à la suite d'une
12,4%	manquement
	Rév. à la suite d'un
	<b>Lib. cond. totale:</b>
	révocation?
	et 1981-1982 ont fait l'objet d'une
	lance obligatoire entre 1977-1978
	tionnelle totale ou sous surveil-
	ayant obtenu une libération condi-
	<b>Quel pourcentage des détenus</b>

--	Encore sous surv.
57,2 %	Terminé
	au total)
	<b>Lib. sous surv. oblig. (12 816</b>
5,1 %	Encore sous surv.
70,5 %	Terminé
	<b>Lib. cond. totale (7 855 au total)</b>
	sous surveillance? *
	période de liberté ou sont encore
	et 1981-1982 ont terminé leur
	lance obligatoire entre 1977-1978
	tionnelle totale ou sous surveil-
	ayant obtenu une libération condi-
	<b>Quel pourcentage des détenus</b>



■ Quelle est la répartition, par région, de ces détenus?

Fédéral		Provincial	
Pacifique	1 215 (15 %)	2	
Prairies	1 393 (17 %)	365 (50 %)	
Ontario	2 089 (25 %)	19 (3 %)	
Québec	2 634 (32 %)	—	
Atlantique	900 (11 %)	345 (47 %)	
Total*	8 231 (100 %)	731 (100 %)	**

\* Services des renseignements de la Gesteon, SCC, 1987-1988.

\*\* Il s'agit de détenus sous responsabilité provinciale (condamnés à une peine de moins de deux ans) qui ont présenté une demande à la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles afin que leur surveillance soit assurée par des agents fédéraux (SCC).

■ Quelle est la moyenne mensuelle de détenus en liberté sous le régime de la libération conditionnelle totale, de la libération conditionnelle de jour ou de la surveillance obligatoire?

Moyenne mensuelle	
Libération conditionnelle totale	3 900
Libération conditionnelle de jour	1 775
Surveillance obligatoire	2 556
Total*	8 231
Détenus sous resp. prov. surveillés par le SCC**	
	731

\* Programmes de mise en liberté communautaire et services de soutien, Opérations correctionnelles, SCC, 1987-1988. La libération conditionnelle de jour est une forme de mise en liberté accordée dans les établissements à sécurité minimale ou parfois même dans les établissements à sécurité moyenne. Les détenus en liberté conditionnelle de jour passent la journée dans la communauté, mais rentrent le soir à l'établissement. Cette libération est d'ordinaire accordée pour une période de quatre mois, mais jamais plus de douze mois. La plupart des détenus qui purgent une peine de dix ans ou moins sont admissibles à la libération conditionnelle de jour et ce, à mi-chemin de leur date d'admissibilité à la libération conditionnelle totale. Les détenus qui ont été condamnés à des peines de plus de dix ans doivent purger plus de temps avant de devenir admissibles à la libération conditionnelle de jour. La plupart des détenus deviennent admissibles à la libération conditionnelle totale après avoir purgé les tiers de leur peine. En règle générale, les détenus purgent environ quarante pour cent de leur peine en étant libérés avant d'être libérés par la CNLC. Ils demeurent sous la surveillance du SCC. La surveillance obligatoire (SO) est une autre forme de libération conditionnelle totale que la CNLC, sur recommandation du SCC, accorde aux détenus (généralement aux 2/3 de la peine) qui ont accumulé une "réduction méritée de peine" en ayant un comportement acceptable. La liberté sous SO peut être suspendue ou révoquée par la CNLC, après audience, si le détenu a manqué à certaines conditions. Dans le cas des détenus susceptibles d'être violents, la CNLC peut ordonner un maintien en détention ou "l'octroi unique de la libération sous surveillance obligatoire" - les détenus qui feront l'objet d'une révocation ne pourront obtenir de nouveau une libération sous SO.

\*\* Suite à la page 19.

■ Quelle est la répartition, par niveau de sécurité, des détenus sous responsabilité fédérale?

Sécurité maximale élevée	114
Sécurité maximale	3 441
Sécurité moyenne	6 565
Sécurité minimale	1 765
Centres correctionnels communautaires (CCC)	306
Établissements provinciaux	505 **
Total*	12 696

\* Données tirées du Rapport du profil de la population du SCC pour la semaine finissant le 31 mars 1988. Les détenus gardés dans les centres psychiatriques régionaux ont été comptés parmi la population à sécurité maximale.

\*\* Les détenus de juridiction fédérale peuvent être gardés dans des établissements provinciaux lorsqu'il existe des ententes d'échange de services.

■ Combien de personnes se trouvent actuellement dans des établissements correctionnels fédéraux?

Hommes	12 049
Femmes	142 *
Total*	12 191

■ Quelle est la répartition, par région, de la population carcérale?

Atlantique (T.-N., I.-P.-É., N.-É., N.-B.)	1 019
Québec	3 694
Ontario	3 408
Prairies (Alberta, Sask., Man., T.N.-O.)	2 311
Pacifique (C.-B., Yukon)	1 759
Total	12 191

\* Données tirées du Rapport du profil de la population du SCC, pour la semaine se terminant le

31 mars 1988. Comprend les détenus inscrits au registre et ceux en détention temporaire. Le registre tient compte des détenus dans les centres résidentiels communautaires, à l'hôpital, à l'extérieur en raison d'un procès, libérés sous caution, en liberté illégale, en liberté conditionnelle de jour ou en absence temporaire. Ne sont pas compris dans ce nombre les 505 détenus sous juridiction fédérale incarcérés dans des établissements provinciaux en vertu d'ententes d'échange de services.

\*\* Au 31 mars 1988, 273 femmes purgeaient des peines d'emprisonnement sous juridiction fédérale. De ce nombre, 142 étaient gardées dans des établissements fédéraux et les 131 autres purgeaient leur peine dans des établissements provinciaux en vertu d'ententes d'échange de services.

■ Combien existe-t-il de bureaux de libération conditionnelle (bureaux de district et bureaux auxiliaires)? 75 bureaux de libération conditionnelle \*\* \*

\*\* Services des renseignements de la Gesteon, SCC, mai 1988.

■ Combien d'établissements  
carcéraux compte le Service  
correctionnel du Canada (SCC)?  
60 établissements carcéraux

■ Quels sont les niveaux de sécurité  
de ces établissements et quelle est  
leur distribution par niveau de  
sécurité?

Etablissements à sécurité maximale	14
Etablissements à sécurité moyenne	16
Etablissements à sécurité minimale	11
Centres correctionnels communautaires *	15
Centres médicaux et centres psychiatriques régionaux	3
Prison des femmes (sécurité maximale)	1
Total *	60

\* Les 15 centres correctionnels communautaires sont de  
sécurité minimale et les trois centres psychiatriques  
régionaux, de sécurité maximale. La Prison des  
femmes reçoit les détenues de niveau de sécurité  
maximale et moyenne. Services de la planification des  
programmes et de la gestion, SCC, mars 1988.

■ Au Canada, combien coûtent les services correctionnels pour adultes?

Niveau provincial	660 millions de \$
Niveau fédéral	775 millions de \$
Total*	1 435 millions de \$

■ Au Canada, combien coûtent par habitant les services correctionnels pour adultes?  
52,66 \$ (par Canadien par année) \*\*

\* Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada, 1986-1987, Centre canadien de la statistique juridique.  
Les coûts des services correctionnels fédéraux (775 millions de dollars) englobent ceux de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles.  
\*\* Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada, 1986-1987, Centre canadien de la statistique juridique.

■ Au Canada, combien existe-t-il d'établissements carcéraux de compétence fédérale et provinciale?

Etablissements provinciaux	162
et territoriaux	60
Etablissements fédéraux	222
Total*	222

■ Au Canada, combien de personnes sont employées par les services correctionnels fédéraux et provinciaux? 25 652 personnes \*\*

\* Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada, 1986-1987, Centre canadien de la statistique juridique.

\*\* Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada, 1986-1987, Centre canadien de la statistique

juridique. Correspond au nombre d'années-personnes allouées aux services correctionnels, y compris à la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Une année-personne désigne une personne travaillant pendant toute l'année civile ou l'équivalent.



■ Quelle est, au Canada, la moyenne quotidienne de personnes en probation, en liberté conditionnelle ou sous surveillance obligatoire?

Probation et liberté conditionnelle (prov.)	69 755
Liberté conditionnelle et surveillance obligatoire (féd.)	8 265
Total*	78 020

■ Au Canada, combien de personnes sont dirigées chaque année vers l'un des services correctionnels?

Prisons provinciales et territoriales	116 269 ( 62%)
Probation (prov.)	67 133 ( 35%)
Pénitenciers fédéraux	5 615 ( 3%)
Total**	189 017 (100%)

\* Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada, Centre canadien de la statistique juridique, 1986-1987. Le chiffre provincial, soit 69 755, inclut 2 790 libérés conditionnels. Le chiffre fédéral, soit 8 265, comprend 3 967 détenus en liberté conditionnelle totale, 1 818 libérés conditionnels de jour et 2 479 détenus sous surveillance obligatoire.

\*\* Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada, Centre canadien de la statistique juridique, 1986-1987. Correspond au nombre total de personnes placées dans des établissements provinciaux ou fédéraux ou mises en probation.

\* *Reporter*, Vol. 7, n° 3-4, sept.-déc. 1986. Bulletin trimestriel de l'Institut australien de criminologie.

\*\* Conseil de l'Europe, n° 9, juin 1987.

\*\*\* « U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Statistics », milieu de 1986. Comprend les 529 184 détenus gardés dans les pénitenciers fédéraux et étatiques plus les 274 444 personnes incarcérées dans les prisons de comté.

\*\*\*\* Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada, 1986-1987, Centre canadien de la statistique juridique.

Portugal	85 **
Nouvelle-Zélande	82,1 *
Australie	70,4 *
Danemark	69 **
Espagne	66,5 **
Italie	57,4 **
Suède	57 **
Norvège	49,7 **
Japon	45,7 *
Pays-Bas	36 **

■ Quel est le taux d'incarcération dans les autres pays?  
Les taux suivants sont calculés pour 100 000 habitants de la population totale et non de la population adulte.

États-Unis	328,2 * * *
Fidji	154,1 *
Malaisie	118,6 *
Canada	108 * * * *
Autriche	102,5 * *
Turquie	99,8 * *
Royaume-Uni	96 * *
France	88,7 * *
Allemagne de l'Ouest	84,2 * *

suite . . .

Quel est le nombre moyen

d'adultes incarcérés au Canada?

27 975 adultes \*

Combien de personnes

sont incarcérées au Canada?

149 personnes pour 100 000

adultes \*

\* *Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada*, Centre canadien de la statistique juridique, 1986-1987. Ce nombre comprend tous les adultes incarcérés dans les établissements de juridiction provinciale ou fédérale pour y purger leur peine ou y attendre leur procès, ou détenus dans un poste de police.

\*\* *Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada*, Centre canadien de la statistique juridique, 1986-1987. Comprend tous les adultes incarcérés dans les installations correctionnelles de juridiction fédérale ou provinciale pour y purger leur peine ou y attendre leur procès, ou détenus dans un poste de police. Le taux est calculé pour 100 000 adultes d'une population de 18,7 millions d'adultes et non d'une population générale de 25,7 millions d'habitants. Cette distinction a dû être faite puisque les données concernant les jeunes contrevenants incarcérés n'ont pas été incluses.

■ Quelle est la population du Canada?  
25,7 millions d'habitants\*

■ De ce nombre, combien de personnes sont adultes?  
18,7 millions de personnes\*\*

■ Au Canada, combien d'adultes ont un casier judiciaire?  
2,2 millions\*\*\*

■ Combien de recommandations concernant l'octroi du pardon la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a-t-elle faites au Solliciteur général en 1987?  
12 189. Dans 99,4% des cas, elle a recommandé d'accorder le pardon.\*\*\*

\* Statistique Canada; selon les dernières statistiques en date du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1988, le Canada compte 25 796 800 habitants.

\*\* Statistique Canada; au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1988, 18 759 695 adultes étaient dénombrés. Au Canada, l'âge de la majorité est 18 ans.

\*\*\* Au 5 mai 1988, le service d'identité judiciaire de la GRC comptait 2 224 347 dossiers SFD (Section des empreintes digitales) actifs.

\*\*\*\* Division de la clémence, Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, 1987.

Le SCC est dirigé par le Commissaire

aux services correctionnels, qui est

général du Canada. Le SCC compte

une administration centrale, située à

Ottawa, et cinq administrations

régionales. La première veille à la

planification d'ensemble et à l'éta-

bissement des politiques et les autres,

à l'administration des établissements

carcéraux et des bureaux de libéra-

tion conditionnelle se trouvant sur

leur territoire. La CNLC a comme

fonction de déterminer si les détenus

de compétence fédérale peuvent être

libérés conditionnellement avant la

date d'expiration de leur mandat

d'incarcération.

Le Service correctionnel du Canada

a établi un énoncé de mission qui se

lit comme suit:

**Le Service correctionnel du Canada,**

**en temps que partie du système de**

**justice pénale, contribue à la protec-**

**tion de la société en incitant active-**

**ment et en aidant les délinquants à**

**devenir des citoyens respectueux des**

**lois tout en exerçant sur eux un con-**

**trôle raisonnable, sûr, sécuritaire et**

**humanitaire.**

Depuis 1986, en vertu d'ententes

d'échange de services signées avec les

provinces, le Service correctionnel

garde un nombre croissant de détenus

dans des centres résidentiels com-

munaux et établissements correc-

tionnels provinciaux.

## ■ Introduction

Au Canada, la responsabilité des services correctionnels pour adultes est dévolue aux organes compétents des gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux. En règle générale, c'est le Gouvernement du Canada par l'intermédiaire du ministère du Solliciteur général, et plus précisément du Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC) et de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles (CNLC), qui prend charge de tous les délinquants condamnés à deux années et plus de détention. Les gouvernements provinciaux s'occupent des personnes condamnées à moins de deux ans de détention ou visées par une ordonnance de probation. Le Secrétariat du Ministère a pour fonction d'aider le Solliciteur général à diriger les quatre organismes du Ministère (le SCC, la CNLC, la Gendarmerie royale du Canada et le Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité), et à élaborer des politiques dans le domaine des services de police, des services correctionnels et de la sécurité nationale.

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au Canada 13

Coût des services correctionnels

par habitant 13

Le *Recueil de données concernant les services correctionnels canadiens* est une publication annuelle du Service correctionnel du Canada. Il fournit des réponses claires et précises aux questions les plus fréquemment posées concernant les services correctionnels du pays.

Les renseignements pertinents ont été fournis par diverses

sources officielles, dont la GRC, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, le Centre canadien de la statistique juridique et les Services de la planification des programmes et de la

gestion du SCC.

Tous les renseignements

présentés portent exclusivement sur les services correctionnels

pour adultes. En effet, il n'y est

pas fait état des statistiques con-

cernant les services correctionnels

pour jeunes contrevenants puisque

ces derniers relèvent essentiellement de la compétence des

provinces.

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avec l'autorisation du Solliciteur général du  
Canada

Pour obtenir d'autres exemplaires ou de plus  
amples renseignements, veuillez vous adresser  
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# Corrections in Canada

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This brochure is for information only.

See legislation for legal interpretation.

## FOREWORD

Basic Facts about Corrections in Canada is a publication of the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC). It is designed to answer basic questions about federal corrections.

The information contained in this booklet has been obtained from a number of sources, including: the RCMP, the National Parole Board (NPB), the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and the Management Information Services of CSC.

All information refers to adult corrections and covers the period from 1 April 1992 to 31 March 1993. Some statistics may be as recent as 1994. Statistics on juvenile corrections, which are primarily the responsibility of the provinces, are not included.







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# INTRODUCTION

Responsibility for corrections in Canada is shared by federal, provincial and territorial governments.

Provincial and territorial governments are responsible for offenders serving sentences of less than two years. They have exclusive responsibility for offenders sentenced to probation, as well as for young offenders.

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board are agencies of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The Correctional Service is responsible for the administration of sentences of two years or more. This responsibility includes the management of correctional institutions and the supervision of offenders who have been conditionally released by the National Parole Board and those on statutory release.

The Service has its headquarters in Ottawa. The Commissioner of Corrections, accountable to the Solicitor General of Canada, is the senior executive officer. National headquarters is responsible for CSC's overall planning, policy development and administration. Five regional offices are responsible for administering the operations of correctional institutions and the supervision of offenders.

In all, the Correctional Service administers 41 federal penitentiaries, 16 community-based correctional facilities, 65 parole offices and 14 district offices.

Exchange-of-service agreements with the provinces provide for federal offenders to serve sentences in provincial institutions and for offenders under provincial jurisdiction to serve their sentences in federal institutions. Agreements also exist for exchange of supervision services.

Under the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, the National Parole Board has exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole for inmates in federal, territorial, and many provincial institutions, except for cases under the jurisdiction of provincial parole boards. The Board may also, when applicable, revoke the statutory release of an offender. The Board shares responsibility with the Correctional Service of Canada for offenders released on temporary absence.

In addition to its headquarters in Ottawa, the Board has five regional offices from which Board members travel to correctional institutions to conduct parole hearings.

Board members are also called upon to make pardon decisions and recommendations to the Solicitor General concerning the granting of the Royal Perogative of Mercy.

The Board relies on the Correctional Service of Canada to prepare reports and recommendations on the cases that come before the Board and to supervise offenders on parole or statutory release under conditions set by the Board.





## **THE MISSION OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA**

The Correctional Service of Canada, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to the protection of society by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens, while exercising reasonable, safe, secure and humane control.

## **THE MISSION OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD**

The National Parole Board, as part of the criminal justice system, makes independent, quality conditional release and pardon decisions and clemency recommendations. The Board, by facilitating the timely reintegration of offenders as law-abiding citizens, contributes to the protection of society.



# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Under the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA), there are six types of conditional release: escorted temporary absence, work release, unescorted temporary absence, day parole, full parole and statutory release.

## DETENTION HEARING

CSC may refer offenders approaching their statutory release date to the National Parole Board for possible detention. The National Parole Board is required to hold a hearing for these offenders in accordance with section 130(1) of the CCRA. The purpose of the hearing is to determine whether the offender should be held in custody to the end of the sentence on the grounds that, if released, the offender would likely commit an offence causing death or serious harm.

## FINE DEFAULT

Upon failure to pay a fine imposed by a court, a person is committed to custody. The length of time to be served in custody for default of payment is usually expressed at the time of sentencing.

## STATUTORY RELEASE (SR)

Statutory release provides for the release of offenders, under specified conditions and supervision, after serving two-thirds of their sentence. Statutory release can be denied if the detention hearing determines that the offender will likely commit an offence causing serious harm or death. Once released, the offender continues to serve the sentence in the community until the sentence officially expires.

An offender who is entitled to be released on statutory release may choose to remain in custody for all or any portion of the sentence. If the offender breaches any of the conditions of the release, it can be revoked by the National Parole Board and the offender will be returned to custody.

Statutory release replaces mandatory supervision which also provided for the release of offenders after serving two-thirds of the sentence. Mandatory supervision was based upon a system in which offenders earned remission of their sentence, but the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* abolished earned remission.

## **ONE-CHANCE STATUTORY RELEASE**

Offenders who have been referred for detention (by CSC) can be statutorily released by the National Parole Board. If for any reason the release is revoked, the offender is not entitled to release until the sentence expires.

## **DETENTION**

The National Parole Board, following a referral from the Correctional Service of Canada, may detain in custody until the end of the sentence, offenders it considers likely to cause death or serious harm to another person. Such decisions are reviewed annually.

## **PROBATION**

Probation is a sentence imposed by a judge, usually instead of, but sometimes in addition to, a term of imprisonment. It allows a person to live in the community under the supervision of a probation officer.

## TEMPORARY ABSENCE

Offenders may be granted escorted temporary absences (ETAs) or unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) for occasional or intermittent releases into the community. Temporary absences (TAs) may be granted for medical, administrative, community service, family contact, and personal development for rehabilitative reasons, including parental responsibilities, where it is considered that the inmate will not, by re-offending, present an undue risk to society during the absence. The temporary absence must also fit within the framework of the offender's correctional plan.

The National Parole Board exercises authority over the granting of unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) for those inmates who: are serving a sentence for an offence outlined in Schedule I and/or Schedule II of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*; who are serving a sentence of life imposed as a minimum; and those offenders who are imprisoned for an indeterminate period. The Institutional Head may authorize the UTA in all other cases. Offenders must serve a portion of their sentence before becoming eligible for an unescorted temporary absence, but offenders classified as maximum security remain ineligible until they are re-classified to lower security. Frequency and duration requirements for temporary absences vary according to the offender's security classification and the reasons for the absence.

## HOMICIDE AND MURDER

Homicide is the general term applied to all situations in which one person causes the death of another. Justifiable or accidental homicide is not a crime. Culpable homicide is a crime. It can be either first- or second-degree murder,

or manslaughter. First-degree murder includes all planned and deliberate murders, as well as the murder of a police officer, prison employee or any other person authorized to work in a prison while on duty. Murders which occur while someone is committing or attempting to commit certain other offences are also classified as first-degree murder. Second-degree murder is any murder that is not first-degree murder.

Manslaughter is any culpable homicide that is neither first- nor second-degree murder. The judge may sentence a person convicted of manslaughter to any term deemed appropriate, from some number of months to life.

## **ON-REGISTER OFFENDER POPULATION**

This population includes federal offenders incarcerated in provincial institutions, and provincial offenders incarcerated in federal institutions under federal/provincial exchange-of-service agreements. It also includes offenders on federal day parole, temporary absence, or work release.

## **WORK RELEASE**

Work release is a structured release that allows the offender to work in the community on a paid or voluntary basis while under supervision. Similar to temporary absences, work releases may have long range goals for improving community release potential. To qualify, an offender must be assessed as a satisfactory risk and must have shown acceptable progress in his or her correctional plan. The Correctional Service of Canada has exclusive authority to grant work releases. The duration, frequency and supervision requirements may vary considerably depending on the nature of the work release and factors related to the offender's case.

## **FULL AND DAY PAROLE**

Parole, granted by the National Parole Board, allows an offender to be released into the community under specified conditions and supervision. Day parole is designed to help prepare offenders for full parole or statutory release. Each night, the offender is required to return to a penitentiary, a community based residential facility or a provincial institution, unless otherwise authorized in writing.

## **PARDON**

The *Criminal Records Act* was passed by Parliament to help those people who, although convicted of a criminal offence, have served their sentence and have proven to be responsible citizens. The Act permits the National Parole Board to issue, grant, deny, or revoke a pardon for convictions under federal acts or regulations.

If a pardon is in force, any federal agency or department that has records of convictions must keep those records separate. They may not disclose the information in these records without permission from the Solicitor General of Canada.

## **MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION**

Minimum security institutions house offenders who pose a limited risk to the safety of the community. These institutions minimally restrict offenders' freedom of movement, association and privileges. They aim to deliver programs designed to motivate offenders to maintain continued responsible behaviour in an open, community-oriented environment.

The perimeter of a minimum security institution is defined but not directly controlled. Offender movement



and association within the institution is regulated under minimal supervision. Arms are not retained in the institution.

## **MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION**

Medium security institutions house offenders who pose a risk to the safety of the community. Medium security institutions promote and test responsible, socially-acceptable behaviour by moderately restricting freedom of movement, association and privileges. These institutions aim to deliver programs designed to motivate offenders to adopt continued responsible behaviour within the limits of a closed environment.

The perimeter of a medium security institution is well-defined, secure and controlled. Offender movement and association is regulated and generally supervised. Although arms are retained in the institution, they are not normally deployed within the perimeter.

## **MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION**

Maximum security institutions house offenders who pose a serious risk to staff, other offenders and the community. These institutions restrict an offender's movement, association and privileges. They aim to deliver programs designed to motivate offenders to change their behaviour to that which is acceptable in a less structured environment.

The perimeter of a maximum security institution is well-defined, highly secure and controlled.

Offender movement and association is strictly regulated and directly supervised. Arms are retained in the institution and may be deployed within the perimeter.



# Corrections in Canada



## What was the total population of Canada in 1992?

27.4 million

*Statistics Canada, 1992. Post-census estimate: 27,408,800.*



## What was the adult population of Canada in 1992?

20.6 million

*Statistics Canada, 1992. Post-census estimate: suggests an adult population of 20,563,200. In Canada, a person is considered an adult in the eyes of the law upon reaching 18 years of age.*



## How many people in Canada have criminal records?

2,568,912

*This includes young offenders who have been convicted of a criminal offence. RCMP Identification Services, Criminal History Branch, January 1994.*



## What was the average daily count of adults imprisoned in Canada?

31,709

*Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics 1992-93. Includes all adults in provincial and federal correctional facilities under sentence, remand or lock-up.*



## What was Canada's rate of adult imprisonment?

154 per 100,000 adult population

*Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics 1992-93. Includes all adults in federal and provincial correctional facilities who are under sentence, remand or lock-up. Rate is per 100,000 adult population of 20.6 million, not of total population of 27.4 million.*

## What was Canada's rate of juvenile detention?

223 per 100,000 youth population

*Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics 1992-93. Includes all juveniles ranging from the age of 12 to 17 years in provincial correctional facilities. Rate is per 100,000 juvenile population of 6.8 million (age ranging from 0 to 17 years), not of total population of 27.4 million.*



## What is the imprisonment rate of other countries?

Rates expressed per 100,000 total population (adults & juvenile).

### NOTE:

- 1) Caution should be taken in comparing these statistics. Many differences in correctional systems and reporting procedures exist which can significantly affect the interpretation of the data (such as differences in sentence classifications, differences in age of majority, the possible inclusion of pretrial detentions, etc...).
- 2) Only those countries who responded to the survey of prison populations carried out under the Council of Penological Co-operation are included. Therefore, the definitive ranking of the countries listed below would be inappropriate.

United States*	330.0
Hungary***	146.0
Canada**	129.6
United Kingdom***	92.1
Spain***	91.8
Austria****	87.5
France***	83.9
Portugal ***	82.0
Australia****	79.9
Finland***	62.6
Belgium***	60.5
Italy***	56.0
Sweden***	55.0
Turkey***	44.0



- \* The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 1992.  
The imprisonment rate is based on an incarcerated population of 847,271. This figure includes all inmates in federal and state prisons, including juveniles tried in adult courts. This figure does not, however, include persons detained in local jails.
- \*\* Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1992-93.
- \*\*\* Council of Europe, September 1, 1991.
- \*\*\*\* Australian Institute of Criminology, March 1993.



## What was the daily count of persons on probation, parole and statutory release in Canada?

Probation (provincial)	<u>100,102</u>
Parole (provincial)	<u>3,193</u>
Day parole (federal)	<u>1,934</u>
Full parole (federal)	<u>3,948</u>
Statutory release (federal)	<u>2,357</u>
Others*	<u>550</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>112,084</u></b>

- \* Provincial offenders on full and day parole supervised by the Correctional Service of Canada in areas without provincial parole offices.

*Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1992-93.*

## How many people in Canada were sentenced to correctional institutions in 1992-93?

Provincial and territorial prisons (excluding Ontario)*	<u>79,883</u>
Probation(provincial)	<u>43,364</u>
Federal Institutions**	7,733
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>130,980</u></b>

\* Ontario has not been able to provide caseload data for the two years presented above due to information system difficulties.

\*\* In November 1992, the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* was enacted. The Act has brought about changes regarding the admission and release of day parolees as they are now counted as an admission or release in the same manner as full parole or statutory release. Therefore, the interpretation of the trends in the area of federally sentenced offenders should be made with caution

*Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1992-93.*



## How many major security incidents\* were there in CSC correctional facilities during 1992-93?

There were 100 major security incidents. This represents a rate of 80 such incidents per 10,000 offenders.

- \* Major security incidents include: murder of staff, murder of offenders, hostage-takings, suicides, major assaults on staff, major assaults on offenders, major fights between offenders, major disturbances, escapes from medium and maximum security institutions, and escapes from escort (maximum security).

*Institutional Operations, CSC, March 31, 1993.*



## What is the total number of federal and provincial correctional facilities in Canada?

Provincial & territorial*	161
Federal**	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>

- \* Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1992-93.

- \*\* CSC facilities include correctional institutions and Community Correctional Centres. Operational Planning and Resource Analysis, CSC, March 1993.





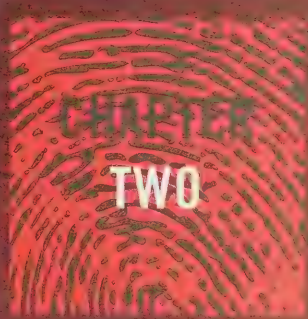


## What was the total number of staff employed by federal and provincial correctional services in Canada?

Provincial	<u>17,733</u>
Federal	<u>10,594</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>28,327</u></b>

*Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1992-93. Includes provincial and federal parole board staff.*





# The Correctional Service of Canada

## How many correctional facilities and parole offices is CSC responsible for?

Forty-one institutions, 16 Community Correctional Centres, 65 parole offices and 14 district offices.

## How are correctional facilities classified and how many of each are there in CSC's five regions?

Level of security	Atl.	Que.	Ont.	Pra.	Pac.	Total
Maximum security institutions*	1	3	3	3	2	<u>12</u>
Medium security institutions	2	5	3	3	4	<u>17</u>
Minimum security institutions	1	3	4	2	2	<u>12</u>
Community Correctional Centres (Min. Security)	3	6	3	3	1	<u>16</u>
<b>Total per region</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b><u>57</u></b>

\* Maximum security institutions include Regional Psychiatric Centres (RPCs) and Special Handling Units (SHUs). The SHUs and RPCs are located within the walls of the Regional Reception Centre, Quebec, and Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Saskatchewan.

*Operational Planning and Resource Analysis, CSC, February 1994.*



## How many Community Residential Centers are there in Canada by region?

Atl.	Que.	Ont.	Pra.	Pac.	Total*
26	41	49	19	24	<u>159</u>

Community Residential Centres (CRCs) are residential facilities operated by private organizations. They house offenders under federal supervision who have been released to the community on conditional release (i.e., work release, temporary absence, day/full parole and statutory release). These facilities usually provide various types of residential services ranging from a structured environment with twenty-four hour supervision and intensive programming, to a hostel-type setting providing a lesser degree of intervention. All facilities usually provide counselling and assistance to offenders for reintegrating into the community.

\* These figures do not include private homes.

*Automated Data Collection and Modeling System, 1992-93.*





## What was the number of on-register male and female offenders during 1992-93?

Men	14,500		<u>(97.8%)</u>
Women	323		<u>(2.2%)</u>
<b>Total*</b>	<b>14,823</b>		<b><u>(100%)</u></b>

\* This number includes federal day parolees. It also includes 15 provincial offenders in federal institutions and 434 federal offenders in provincial institutions.

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 1993.*



## What was the total number of admissions and releases in 1992-93?

	Male		Female		Total
Admissions	7,185		185		<u>7,370</u>
Releases	6,664		139		<u>6,803</u>

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 1993.*



## What was the average number of offenders on full parole, day parole and statutory release under CSC's jurisdiction during 1992-93?

	Male**	Female**	Total
Offenders on full parole*	5,377	157	<u>5,534</u>
Offenders on day parole*	1,870	51	<u>1,921</u>
Offenders on statutory release	2,315	26	<u>2,341</u>

\* This figure excludes (89) provincial offenders on day parole supervised by CSC where there are no provincial parole offices.

\*\* Total excludes 2 male and 2 female clemency cases.

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 1993.*

## How were the on-register male and female offenders distributed by region in 1992-93?

	Male	%	Female	%
Atlantic (Nfld, PEI, NS, & NB)	1,358	(9.4)	3	(0.9)
Quebec	4,240	(29.2)	65	(20.1)
Ontario	4,035	(27.8)	156	(48.3)
Prairies (Alta, Sask, Man, NWT)	3,052	(21.0)	52	(16.1)
Pacific (BC, Yukon)	1,815	(12.5)	47	(14.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>(100)</b>

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 1993.*



## How were the on-register male and female offenders classified according to security level in 1992-93?

	Male	%	Female	%
Maximum security*	3,122	(21.5)	160	(49.5)
Medium security	8,029	(55.4)	5	(1.5)
Minimum security	2,516	(17.4)	2	(0.6)
Community Correctional Centres	411	(2.8)	2	(0.6)
Provincial Institutions**	422	(2.9)	154	(47.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>(100)</b>

\* Offenders in maximum security include those held in psychiatric centres and Special Handling Units (SHUs). As of March 31, 1993, the combined population of the two SHUs was 113 inmates.

\*\* Federal inmates may be accommodated in provincial institutions where CSC has exchange-of-service agreements.

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 1993.*





## What was the profile of the on-register male offender population in 1992-93?

Profile	Number of offenders*	%
Age 20 - 34 yrs	8,570	(59.1)
Single**	8,467	(58.4)
Common law	4,217	(29.1)
Married	1,816	(12.5)
Serving first penitentiary term	8,459	(58.3)
Serving a sentence of less than six (6) years	8,804	(60.7)
Serving a sentence for:		
Homicide	1,743	(12.0)
Attempted murder	254	(1.8)
Manslaughter	591	(4.1)
Sexual offences	2,058	(14.2)
Other violent offences	1,024	(7.1)
Robbery	3,463	(23.9)
Other nonviolent offences	2,110	(14.6)
Break & enter	1,970	(13.6)
Drugs	1,287	(8.9)

\* The profile was based on an on-register male population of 14,500.

\*\* Includes offenders who are separated, divorced, widowed and not stated.

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 31, 1993.*



## What was the profile of the on-register female offender population in 1992-93?

Profile	Number of offenders*	%
Age 20 - 34 yrs	162	(50.2)
Single**	219	(67.8)
Common law	62	(19.2)
Married	42	(13.0)
Serving first penitentiary term	252	(78.0)
Serving a sentence of less than six (6) years	195	(60.4)
Serving a sentence for:		
Homicide	60	(18.6)
Attempted murder	5	(1.5)
Manslaughter	33	(10.2)
Sexual offences	9	(2.8)
Other violent offences	26	(8.1)
Robbery	56	(17.3)
Other nonviolent offences	61	(18.9)
Break & enter	5	(1.5)
Drugs	68	(21.1)

\* The profile was based on an on-register female population of 323.

\*\* Includes offenders who are separated, divorced, widowed and not stated.

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 31, 1993.*



## What was the profile of the on-register aboriginal offender population in 1992-93?

Profile	Number of offenders*	%
Age 20 - 34 yrs	1,213	(68.2)
Single**	969	(54.5)
Common law	639	(35.9)
Married	171	(9.6)
Serving first penitentiary term	991	(55.7)
Serving a sentence for less than six (6) years	1,234	(69.4)
Serving a sentence for:		
Homicide	175	(9.8)
Attempted murder	23	(1.3)
Manslaughter	153	(8.6)
Sexual offences	382	(21.5)
Other violent offences	254	(14.3)
Robbery	328	(18.4)
Other nonviolent offences	205	(11.5)
Break & enter	228	(12.8)
Drugs	31	(1.7)

\* The profile was based on an on-register aboriginal offender population of 1,779.

\*\* Includes offenders who are separated, divorced, widowed and not stated.

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 31, 1993.*





## What was the profile of the on-register offender population by race in 1992-93?

Race	Male	%	Female	%
Caucasian	11,600	(80.0)	228	(70.6)
Aboriginal	1,725	(11.9)	54	(16.7)
Black	678	(4.7)	21	(6.5)
Asiatic	146	(1.0)	5	(1.5)
Other	351	(2.4)	15	(4.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>(100)</b>

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 31, 1993.*



## What was the percentage of on-register offenders by race and region in 1992-93?

### CHAPTER TWO

Race	Atl.		Que.		Ont.		Pra.		Pac.	
	M*	F**	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Caucasian	89.9	100	93.9	90.8	81.6	73.7	55.7	40.4	77.6	63.8
Aboriginal	4.9	—	1.4	1.5	3.3	9.6	38.8	55.8	15.4	19.1
Black	4.2	—	4.0	6.2	9.2	9.0	2.0	—	1.3	6.4
Asiatic	0.5	—	0.3	—	1.5	2.6	0.8	—	2.4	2.1
Other	0.4	—	0.5	1.5	4.4	5.1	2.5	3.8	3.4	8.5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

\* Male offender population.

\*\* Female offender population.

*Based on the on-register offender population of 14,823. Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 1993.*



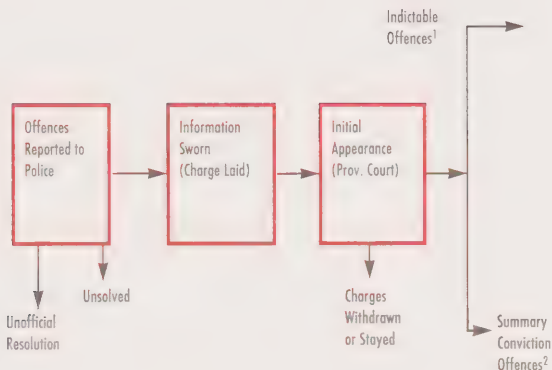
## What were the length of sentences being served by on-register male and female offenders in 1992-93?

	Male	%	Female	%
Under three years	3,910	(27.0)	86	(26.6)
Three to six years	4,894	(33.8)	109	(33.7)
Six to ten years	2,049	(14.1)	45	(13.9)
Ten years or more	1,363	(9.4)	20	(6.2)
Life/ Indeterminate	2,284	(15.6)	63	(19.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>(100)</b>

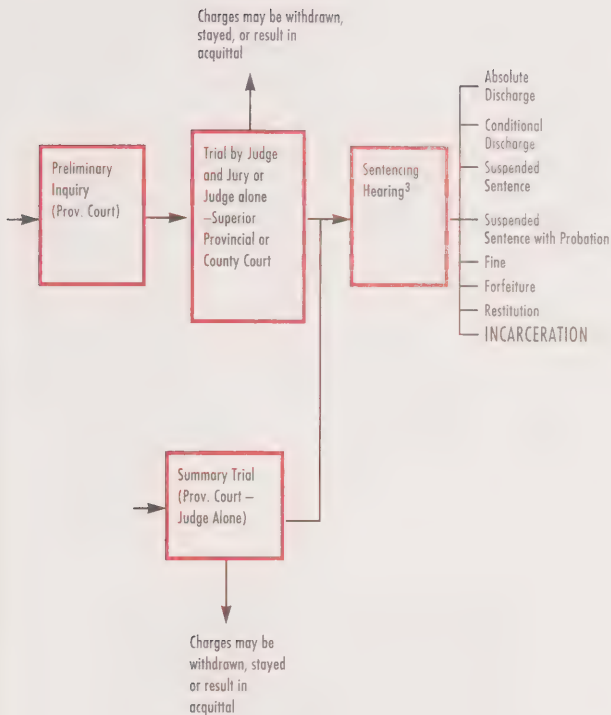
*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 1993.*

# CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

## Judicial Process



1. An indictable offence is generally more serious, often subject to substantial penalty, in which case the accused is usually entitled to trial by a jury.
2. A summary conviction offence is less serious, not subject to severe penalty, and the accused is therefore not entitled to trial by a jury.
3. Conducted by the same court that conducted the trial.



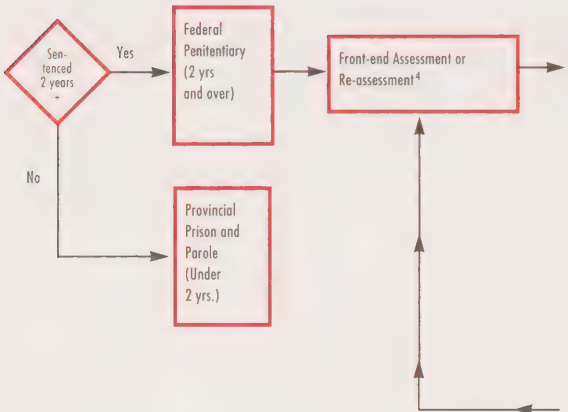
Source: Curt T. Griffiths and Simon N. Verdun-Jones, *Canadian Criminal Justice*, (Vancouver: Butterworths Canada Limited, 1989), pp. 4-5.



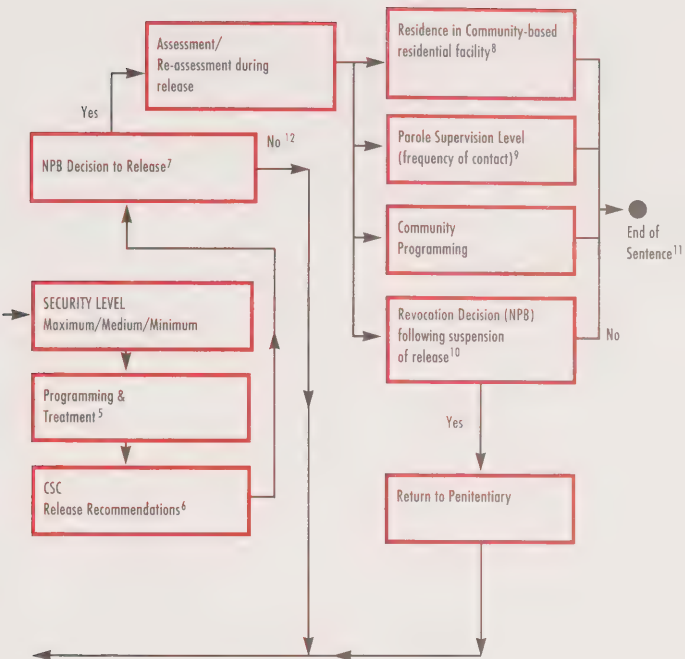


# CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

## Federal Sentence

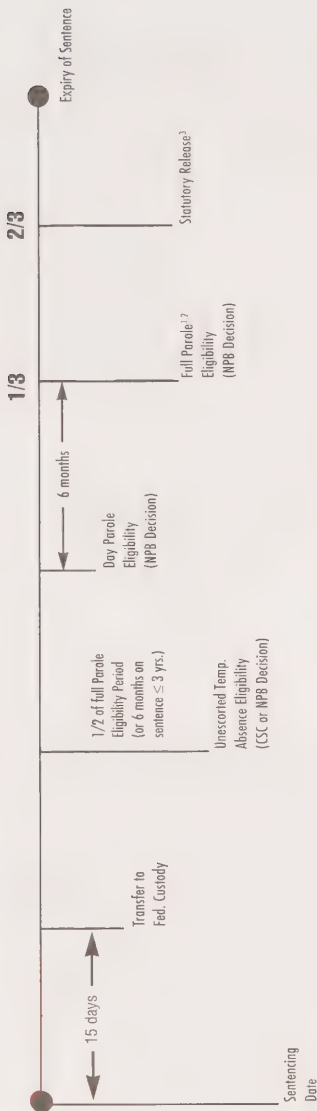


4. Front-end assessment is a comprehensive and integrated evaluation of the offender at the time of admission. It involves collection and analysis of information on the offender's criminal and mental health history, social situation, education and other factors relevant to determining risks and needs. This provides a basis for deciding the offender's institutional placement and establishing his/her correctional plan.
5. During the incarceration period, inmates may periodically be outside an institution on a work release program or escorted or unescorted temporary absences.
6. CSC prepares the cases of inmates eligible for day parole and full parole for review and decision by the National Parole Board (NPB). The CSC recommendation may be either positive or negative.
7. NPB may impose conditions on the release to control the risk of re-offending.
8. The residential facility may be operated by CSC or by a private agency under contract.



9. The purpose of supervision is to monitor the offender's behaviour and adjustment (compliance with conditions) so as to minimize the risk of re-offending. Minimum frequency of contact ranges from 4 times/month to once/month according to assessed risk and need.
10. A designated NPB or CSC officer may suspend the release for a breach of conditions, to prevent a breach of conditions or to protect society.
11. For offenders who have received a life sentence, the sentence never ends although they can serve part of their sentence in the community. Also, the relatively small number of offenders declared by the courts to be dangerous offenders serve an indeterminate sentence, subject to Parole Board review 3 years after the declaration and every 2 years thereafter.
12. Subject to the detention provisions of the CCRA, an offender not conditionally released by the NPB is entitled to statutory release after having served 2/3 of the term of imprisonment.

## Federal Sentence Milestones



1. Unless set at one-half by the sentencing judge for violent offenders or serious drug offenders.
2. Non-violent, first-time offenders are released immediately at one third if the NP8 sees no risk of future violence
3. Normally automatic, but NP8 can order detention to expiration of sentence if offender is likely to reoffend causing death or serious harm while on statutory release

NOTE: the scale of the above diagram has been modified to accommodate the presentation.



## What were the length of sentences of male and female offenders admitted to federal correctional institutions in 1992-93?

	Male	%	Female	%
Less than three years	4,033	(56.1)	93	(50.3)
Three to six years	2,249	(31.3)	66	(35.7)
Six to ten years	513	(7.1)	17	(9.2)
Ten years or more	183	(2.5)	4	(2.2)
Life/Indeterminate	207	(2.9)	5	(2.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,185</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>(100)</b>

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Service, CSC, March 31, 1993.*





## What types of offences have the on-register male and female offenders committed?

	Male	%	Female	%
Homicide	1,743	(12.0)	60	(18.6)
Attempted murder	254	(1.8)	5	(1.5)
Manslaughter	591	(4.1)	33	(10.2)
Sexual offences*	2,058	(14.2)	9	(2.8)
Other violent offences	1,024	(7.1)	26	(8.1)
Robbery	3,463	(23.9)	56	(17.3)
Other nonviolent offences	2,110	(14.6)	61	(18.9)
Break & enter	1,970	(13.6)	5	(1.5)
Drugs	1,287	(8.9)	68	(21.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>(100)</b>

\*

The number of offenders with any current or previous conviction for a sex offence is greater than the number shown here, which is for the current major admitting offence only. This number underestimates the true sex offender population by about 17%.

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 1993.*





## How many of the on-register male and female offenders served previous terms of incarceration?

	Male	%	Female	%
No previous term of incarceration	8,459	(58.3)	252	(78.0)
One previous term of incarceration	2,559	(17.6)	43	(13.3)
Two previous terms of incarceration	1,459	(10.1)	12	(3.7)
Three previous terms of incarceration	924	(6.4)	8	(2.5)
More than three previous terms of incarceration	1,099	(7.6)	8	(2.5)
Total	14,500	(100)	323	(100)

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 31, 1993.*

## Of the on-register offender population, how many are serving life sentences for murder?

	Male	%	Female	%
First-degree murder	465	(3.2)	16	(5.0)
Second-degree murder	1,299	(9.0)	45	(13.9)
Capital murder	14	(0.1)	0	(0.0)
Non-capital murder	168	(1.2)	0	(0.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>(13.5)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>(18.9)</b>

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 1993.*

## How was substance abuse related to offending during 1992-93?

All offenders on admission to federal institutions were asked to complete a computerized questionnaire about their substance abuse patterns prior to admission. Information obtained enabled the Service to identify the number of offenders who had substance abuse problems and the number who were involved in substance use on the day they committed their offence(s).

In 1992-93, 2,740 offenders were surveyed.

Used substance on day of offence: 1,445.

Types of substance used:

Alcohol	410	(28.4%)
Drugs	336	(23.3%)
Alcohol & drugs	619	(42.8%)
Not known	80	(5.5%)

*Research and Statistics Branch, CSC, 1993.*

### How were the supervised male and female offenders distributed by region in 1992-93?\*

	Male	%	Female	%
Atlantic	1,143	(12.0)	22	(9.3)
Quebec	3,101	(32.4)	21	(8.9)
Ontario	2,372	(24.8)	112	(47.5)
Prairies	1,747	(18.3)	54	(22.9)
Pacific	1,201	(12.6)	27	(11.4)
<b>Total**</b>	<b>9,564</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>(100)</b>

\* Supervised offenders are those on statutory release, day and full parole. Where there are no provincial parole offices, provincial offenders are supervised by CSC.

\*\* Total excludes 89 provincial day parole offenders.

*Offender Population Profile System. Statistical Information Services, CSC, March 31, 1993.*



## What was the total number of successfully completed escorted and unescorted temporary absences (ETAs and UTAs) in 1992-93 by male offenders?

Successfully completed ETAs	<u>41,463</u>
ETAs not completed	<u>26</u>
<b>Total ETAs</b>	<b>41,489</b>
ETA Successful completion rate:	<u>99.94%</u>
Successfully completed UTAs	<u>5,390</u>
UTAs not completed	<u>42</u>
<b>Total UTAs</b>	<b><u>5,432</u></b>
UTA Successful completion rate:	<u>99.23%</u>

*Research & Statistics Branch, CSC, March 1993.*



## For what reasons were the temporary absences not completed successfully by male offenders during 1992-93?

### Escorted Temporary Absences:

Unlawfully at large	<u>20</u>
Detained by police	<u>5</u>
Terminated by NPB	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>26</b></u>

### Unescorted Temporary Absences:

Unlawfully at large	<u>34</u>
Detained by police	<u>2</u>
Terminated by NPB	<u>6</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>42</b></u>

*Research & Statistics Branch, CSC, March 1993.*

## How are offenders employed in federal institutions?

Activity	No. of offenders	%
Industries	1,121	(8.61)
Agriculture	427	(3.28)
Education*	2,502	(19.21)
Technical and inmate services	3,020	(23.20)
Other employment**	2,598	(19.95)
Offender programs***	1,512	(11.62)
<b>Total employed offenders</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>(85.87)</b>
Unemployed	477	(3.67)
Unavailable for work****	1,362	(10.46)
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,019</b>	<b>(100)</b>

\* Offenders registered in educational programs are deemed to be employed.

\*\* Includes offenders in finance, health care services, administration and "miscellaneous."

\*\*\* Includes offenders on special programs such as cognitive skills training, substance abuse, and inmate committee representation.

\*\*\*\* Includes offenders who are unlawfully at large, in segregation, protective custody, dissociation, reception, outside court, suspended from work or on day parole.

*Inmate Employment Statistics, 1992-93.*



## **Is there an offender employment program that assists offenders in practicing good working habits comparable to those in the private sector?**

Yes. In all correctional programs, offenders interact in group settings that provide them with opportunities to learn and practice skills which will be required in work settings in the private sector. Examples of these skills are: problem solving, critical thinking, punctuality, interacting with others, being respectful of other people's opinions and feelings and, dealing with authority figures.

One of the most recognized programs is CORCAN. CORCAN, through its industrial/agribusiness programs provides offenders with work experiences and training which replicates, as closely as possible, private sector work environments.

CORCAN programs are in place in 32 institutions across Canada, employing approximately 1800 offenders. Offenders receive training in the manufacture and provision of a wide range of industrial products and services (including office



furniture, textiles, racking, printing) and agricultural commodities. These products and services are marketed to federal, provincial and municipal governments, and non-profit organizations.

An important part of the work and training experience provided in factories and farms involves helping offenders develop the personal, social and job skills required to obtain and hold a job in the community, and to function in society.

CORCAN also offers community-based short term employment and job placement programs.



### **Are federal offenders paid?**

Yes.



### **How much are they paid?**

Federal offenders may earn anywhere from \$5.25 to \$6.90 per day in an institution, depending on their performance on the job. Offenders willing to work but who are not working for a variety of reasons, such as job shortages or medical problems receive a base rate of \$1.60 per day. Offenders may have their pay suspended if they refuse to work or participate in institutional programs.



## **What is the average level of education of newly admitted offenders?**

Through the use of standardized testing at reception, it has been determined that the average education level of newly admitted offenders is completion of grade eight. Approximately 63% of new offenders obtain test results indicating a grade eight level in mathematics and language.



## **How many offenders are enrolled full-time in CSC educational programs?**

An average of 43% of offenders available for work/education participated full-time, part-time or through correspondence registrations in educational programs. This participation represents an average of 3,268 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE student)\* offenders along with an average of 1,392 correspondence course registrations.

\*

Full-time equivalent is the conversion of full-time, three-quarters time, half-time and quarter-time enrollment.

*Education Year End Report, 1992-93.*



## What kind of education programs were offenders involved in?

Education programs are available at all minimum, medium and maximum security institutions. Education programs consist of Adult Basic Education - (Grade 8 and 10), Secondary Education, Vocational, College, and University level programs. Each program component provides offenders with opportunities to acquire education commensurate with need, achievement and ability. Through vocational programs such as plumbing, welding and small engines repair, inmates are provided with job related skills training relevant to employment opportunities available in the institutions and in the communities.

*Adult Basic Education:* Adult Basic Education remains a priority education program for CSC. It employs approximately 46% of the teachers. In 1990, CSC enhanced the ABE program to the Grade 10 level in recognition of its importance as a prerequisite for employment. In 1992-93, there were 4,372 enrollments in the Grade 8 program, and 993 completions, both figures represent an increase over the previous fiscal year. The Grade 10 program

registered 2,547 enrollments and 554 completions, again an increase over the previous year.

The following figures provide an overall summary of the 1992-93 results of each of the other education program components:

	SEC.	VOC.	COLL.	UNIV.
Accredited Course Registration	15,377	5,183	3,338	1,738
Course Completions	6,757	3,116	1,861	715
Continuing	3,920	786	473	438
% of Teachers Employed	19	27	5	3





## What kind of personal development programs are offenders involved in?

***Living Skills Programming*** consists of six inter-related components, each of which addresses particular needs of offenders. Specifically, the programs included within Living Skills Programming are: the Cognitive Skills Training Program, Living Without Violence, Parenting Skills Training, Anger and Emotion Management, Leisure Education and Community Integration. All of these programs are either being implemented or are in developmental stages. The programs are available throughout an offender's sentence, and are designed to meet those needs which become most relevant in preparing an offender for reintegration into the community. Programs are made available to offenders at the most appropriate time during their sentence.

***Cognitive Skills Training Program*** is the core component of Living Skills Programming. The basic assumption of the Cognitive Skills Training Program is that changes in an offender's thinking contribute to his or her rehabilitation. The program teaches offenders thinking

skills, problem solving and decision making. For the period 1992-93, 2,629 offenders participated in the Cognitive Skills Training Program.

***Substance Abuse Intervention*** consists of a range of nationally run programs based on a cognitive-behavioural approach to treatment. The severity of an offender's need level is matched to the intensity of an appropriate program. The national induction module, "Straight Talk About Alcohol and Drugs," provides offenders with a brief introduction to substance abuse education, treatment opportunities, and institutional policies regarding alcohol and drugs. The education program, "Alcohol, Drugs, and Personal Choice," is a two week intervention that provides offenders with state of the art educational information on alcohol and drugs with the objective of shifting attitudes to encourage behaviour change.

***The Offender Substance Abuse Pre-Release Program (OSAPP)*** is a cognitive-behavioural program that is offered to offenders during 26 half-day sessions. OSAPP teaches offenders skills to help reduce their dependency on substance abuse, resulting in a reduction in recidivism. A brief intervention substance abuse program

known as “Choices” is offered in the community. Choices expands on the lessons learned during OSAPP so that offenders can cope with the rigours of community living without resorting to substance abuse. This program consists of a full-time, one week intensive phase of treatment, followed by three months of weekly maintenance sessions.

### ***Sex Offender Treatment Programs***

The assessment, treatment and relapse prevention of sex offenders focuses on identifying the nature and pattern of the offender’s behaviour, and providing the offender with skills that will reduce the risk of recidivism. Offered at three levels of intensity, sex offender programs tend to be cognitive-behavioural in approach. This emphasizes the need for offenders to take responsibility for their actions, recognize their cycle of offending, identify their high risk situations, and help them develop skills to avoid a relapse. Treatment typically includes an education component, empathy training, techniques to reduce deviant arousal, and relapse prevention skills. As it is generally accepted that sex offending cannot be “cured,” emphasis is placed on reducing the risk of criminal behaviour through a combination of self-management and external control.

## ***Family Violence Programs***

CSC's mandate is to reduce the incidence of family violence among the offender population, and to develop an infrastructure of educational and intervention programming within institutional and community settings. The target population of these programs includes male federal offenders who : (1) are, or have been, abusive in their family relationships; (2) have a general assaultive history; and (3) have been identified as high risk of being perpetrators of abuse. The treatment orientation adopted in programming for male offenders is an integration of social learning and pro-feminist power based theories whereby violence is understood as a response that is learned through direct experience or through modeling. Program content is largely psycho-educational in nature in that it provides information and teaches specific skills. This programming initiative is developmental in nature and also includes the creation of awareness programs and intensive training sessions for staff. Programs are also being developed for Aboriginal offenders and a number of services have been provided to federally sentenced women, focusing on issues related to victims of sexual abuse.



## Are private family visits (PFVs) permitted in CSC correctional facilities?

Yes. There are 89\* private family visiting units within the perimeter of 37\* institutions in Canada. Eligible offenders are permitted to visit with their families in a private, home-like setting for up to three days at a time.

\* In June 1994, 8 new PFV units and 1 new institution will open in Canada. These openings will bring the above numbers to 97 and 38, respectively.

*Commissioner's Directive 770, 1993.*

## Private family visits

Offenders not eligible for private family visits are those who:

- a) are at risk of becoming involved in family violence;
- b) are in receipt of unescorted temporary absences for the purpose of resocialization with family members; or
- c) are in a Special Handling Unit.


*Commissioner's Directive 770, 1993.*



## Do offenders lose all their rights when they are incarcerated?


No. Some rights, such as those of mobility and freedom of association are obviously restricted when an offender becomes incarcerated. Further restrictions, however, must be demonstrably justified as necessary to ensure the security of both the public, and of those within the institution. Beyond such limitations, legal and equality rights, and most others, are retained.

The constitutional protection of inmate rights is contained in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. The major federal statutes that outline these rights include the Criminal Code, the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, the Criminal Records Act, the Transfer of Offenders Act, the Access to Information Act, the Privacy Act and the Canadian Human Rights Act.



## **Do opportunities exist for federal offenders to seek redress?**

Yes. The offender complaint and grievance procedure provides opportunity for offenders to complain informally and in writing. The grievance procedure also entitles offenders to receive a response to grievances from three administrative levels if necessary, starting with the warden at the institution and culminating with the Commissioner of Corrections. Offenders may also write to a number of appointed and elected officials, under sealed envelope, and can receive replies the same way. Complaints may be sent to the Correctional Investigator, who is independent from the CSC and reports directly to the Solicitor General. Finally, an offender may have recourse to the federal courts.



## **What was the total budget of the Correctional Service of Canada in 1992-93 and how was it spent?**

The total Main Estimates in 1992-93 was \$1,012,051,000. Of this, \$959,191,733 was spent. Of these expenditures, a total of \$836.1 million was expended on operating expenses, and \$123.1 million on capital.

*CSC Actual Expenditures for 1992-93.*

## This is how the 1992-93 budget (in millions of dollars) was spent:

Correctional Operations*	<u>\$482.6</u>
Correctional Programs**	<u>\$94.8</u>
Technical and Inmate Services***	<u>\$247.6</u>
Management & Administration	<u>\$133.0</u>
CORCAN	<u>\$1.2</u>
<b>Total****</b>	<b><u>\$959.2</u></b>

\* Correctional Operations include health care, case management at both the institutional and community levels, security and supervision of offenders, etc.

\*\* Correctional Programs include educational, substance abuse, inmate employment, chaplaincy, community programs, etc.

\*\*\* Technical and Inmate Services include food services, engineering, maintenance of facilities.

\*\*\*\* When the 1992-93 Main Estimates was prepared, CORCAN was an integral part of CSC operations. However, the Actual Expenditures reflect CORCAN as a Special Operating Agency, operating under a revolving fund.

*CSC Actual Expenditures for 1992-93.*





## What were the revenues of the Correctional Service of Canada for the year 1992-93 (excluding the CORCAN revolving fund)?

Inmate canteen	<u>\$8,943,770</u>
Board and lodging*	<u>\$110,164</u>
Other revenues**	<u>\$5,988,884</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$15,042,818</u></b>

\* Offenders who are conditionally released to Community Correctional Centres and who are fully employed, are expected to pay room and board. The basis for this authority is Corrections and Conditional Release Regulation 104(4).

\*\* Other revenues include contracted psychiatric services, laundry services, etc.

*CSC Actual Revenues for 1992-93, excluding the CORCAN revolving fund.*



## What was the average annual cost of incarcerating an offender in a federal institution during 1992-93?

**\$47,760**

Includes only those costs to keep an inmate in the federal system such as salaries, programs, security, health care and cost associated with the maintenance of the facility. This figure does not include parole related costs, staff training or head-quarters' costs; it also excludes the CORCAN revolving fund.

*CSC Cost of Maintaining Offenders 1992-93, using that period's average weekly offender count of 12,337.*



## What was the average annual cost of incarceration by security level in a federal institution during 1992-93?

Security Level	Average annual cost per offender
Maximum security	\$70,236
Prison for Women	\$91,753
Medium security	\$42,155
Minimum security and Correctional farms	\$36,227
Community Correctional Centres	\$28,269*
<b>Average annual cost</b>	<b>\$47,760**</b>

\* Community Correctional Centres (CCCs) primarily house offenders on day parole and are designated as minimum security institutions.

\*\* The average annual cost per offender includes those costs associated with the running of the institutions only and does not include parole related costs, staff training or headquarters' costs; it also excludes the CORCAN revolving fund.

*1994-95 Estimates Part III Expenditure Plan of CSC.*



## What was the average annual cost of supervising an offender on parole or statutory release during 1992-93?

**\$9,422**

*1994-95 Estimates Part III Expenditure Plan of CSC.*

## How many people are employed by CSC?\*

Correctional Operations	<u>6,905</u>
Correctional Programs	<u>583</u>
Technical & Inmate Services	<u>1,221</u>
Management & Administration	<u>1,527</u>
<b>Total number of employees**</b>	<b><u>10,236</u></b>

\* CSC Actual Expenditures Report 1992-93. Number of employees is expressed in "full-time equivalents": Full-time equivalent (FTE) is a measure of human resource consumption based on average levels of employment. FTE factors out the length of time an employee works during each week by calculating the rate of assigned hours of work over scheduled hours of work.

\*\* The number of people employed by CSC excludes the employees working for CORCAN.

## How many and what type of minority group staff members were employed by CSC during 1992-93?

Aboriginal people	<u>267</u>
Persons with disabilities	<u>225</u>
Visible minorities	<u>251</u>
Women	<u>3,828</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>4,571</u></b>

*Human Resource Planning, 1993.*



**What was the proportion of employees by official languages during 1992-93?**

English	<u>66.3%</u>
French	<u>33.7%</u>

*Human Resource Planning, 1993.*



**What was the estimated average salary for correctional officers during 1992-93?**

\$38,277 per correctional officer

*1992-93 CSC Estimates, Part III.*



**What was the average number of training days per employee during 1992-93?**

The average number of training days per employee was 7.5 days.\*

\*

Excluding new correctional officers orientation.

*Human Resource Planning, 1993.*







# National Parole Board

## **When is an offender eligible for a temporary absence under the Corrections and Conditional Release Act?**

Eligibility for temporary absence varies from one offender to another. In general, offenders serving a life sentence may be granted temporary absence three years before they become eligible for full parole. Other offenders may be granted a temporary absence when they are half-way to eligibility for full parole or they have served six months of their sentence, whichever is greater. Offenders sentenced for an indeterminate period are eligible for temporary absences after three years.

## **When is an offender eligible for day parole under the Corrections and Conditional Release Act?**

Generally, offenders become eligible for day parole six months before they become eligible for full parole, except for those serving a life sentence or an indeterminate sentence.



## When is an offender eligible for full parole under the Corrections and Conditional Release Act?

Full parole, namely the full-time conditional release of an offender, could be granted after the offender has served one-third of the sentence or seven years, whichever is less, unless the sentencing judge determines that parole eligibility will be reached at one-half of the sentence or ten years, whichever is less. This does not apply to offenders serving life sentences.

Full parole allows an offender to serve the rest of the sentence under supervision in the community. Parole may be suspended or eventually revoked if:

- a) the parolee fails to meet the conditions of release;
- b) there are sufficient grounds to believe that the parolee is returning to criminal activity; or
- c) the parolee has been convicted of a new crime.

Risk of reoffending is the basis on which the National Parole Board makes decisions.





## When is an offender released on statutory release?

After serving two-thirds of their sentences, offenders must, by law, be released for the remainder of their sentence under statutory release. However, the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* authorizes the National Parole Board, following a referral by the Correctional Service of Canada, to detain in custody until the end of the sentence, or to place under strict residential conditions, those offenders considered likely to commit a serious drug offence, or an offence causing death or serious harm to another person before the end of their sentence.

## Can an offender serving a life sentence for murder ever be considered for parole?

Yes. Offenders sentenced to life for first-degree murder are eligible for parole, that is, they may apply to be considered for parole after serving 25 years. Offenders sentenced to life for second-degree murder are eligible to apply for parole after serving between 10 and 25 years. Offenders imprisoned for either first- or second-degree murder become eligible for

unescorted temporary absences and day parole three years before the date on which they are eligible for full parole.

Anyone convicted of murder who must serve more than 15 years before becoming eligible for full parole may apply for a judicial review by a superior court judge and jury. A judicial review is not automatic, and offenders may apply only after serving at least 15 years of their sentence. If the application is successful, the parole eligibility date may be moved forward. In this case, a jury must agree, by a two-thirds majority, that the time an offender must serve until parole eligibility is to be reduced.

Offenders who are paroled while serving a life sentence will remain on parole for the rest of their lives unless their parole is revoked. Without parole, an offender will usually remain imprisoned for life.

Offenders under the age of 18, who are transferred by a youth court to an adult court, and who were sentenced after 15 May, 1992 to life imprisonment for murder, are eligible to be considered for parole only after they have served five to ten years. The length of time to be served is determined by the judge of the court

that convicted them. These offenders are eligible for unescorted temporary absences and day parole after they have served 80% of the time required to become eligible for full parole.

### **How many conditional release decisions did the Board make in 1992-93?**

The Board made 34,555 conditional release decisions on day parole, escorted and unescorted temporary absences, and full parole, as well as on revocation and termination of parole, conditions of release, and detention. This number includes administrative decisions and 19,067 decisions reached by way of a hearing. On average, the Board granted full parole to 36.2% of the federal offenders whose cases were reviewed for full parole.

*Evaluation, Audit and Statistics, National Parole Board, 1992-93.*

**In 1992-93, how many decisions were made by the National Parole Board to grant, and how many to deny, day parole?**

	Granted	Denied
Federal decisions	5,159	2,653
Provincial decisions	436	268

*Evaluation, Audit and Statistics, National Parole Board, 1992-93.*

**In 1992-93, how many decisions were made by the National Parole Board to grant, and how many to deny, full parole?**

	Granted	Denied
Federal decisions	2,532	4,467
Provincial decisions	853	435

*Evaluation, Audit and Statistics, National Parole Board, 1992-93.*

## **What is the success rate of offenders on full parole?**

From April 1978 to March 1988, there were 17,444 cases of offenders released on full parole. As of March 31, 1993:

- in 12,841 cases (73.6%), the offenders successfully completed their term of supervision;
- in 2,493 cases (14.3%), parole was revoked for violation of conditions; and
- in 2,110 cases (12.1%), parole was revoked for commission of a new offence.

*Evaluation, Audit and Statistics, National Parole Board, 1993*

## **What was the success rate of offenders who were released on mandatory supervision\* under the Parole Act?**

From April 1978 to March 1988, there were 29,458 cases of offenders released on mandatory supervision. As of March 31, 1993:

- in 15,802 cases (53.6%), offenders successfully completed their term of supervision;

- in 8,627 cases (29.3%), mandatory supervision was revoked for violation of conditions; and
- in 5,029 cases (17.1%), mandatory supervision was revoked for commission of a new offence.

\*Note: The *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* replaced the *Parole Act* on November 1, 1992. Mandatory supervision became statutory release and earned remission was abolished. Statistics on statutory release are not yet available.

*Evaluation, Audit and Statistics, National Parole Board, 1993.*

**In 1992-1993, how many and what kind of decisions did the National Parole Board make at hearings held to determine whether an offender should be detained after a case was referred by the Service?**

	Number	%
Detain	210	(83.7)
Residency	13	(5.2)
One chance SR*	22	(8.8)
Regular SR	5	(2.0)
Reserve and other	1	(0.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>(100)</b>

\* Statutory Release

*Evaluation, Audit and Statistics, National Parole Board, 1993.*

## In 1992-1993, how many and what kind of decisions did the National Parole Board make at subsequent/annual hearings to review detention decisions?

	Number	%
Detain (i.e., continue detention)	191	(86.0)
Residency	22	(9.9)
One chance SR	9	(4.1)
Reserve and other	0	(0.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>(100)</b>

*Evaluation, Audit and Statistics, National Parole Board, 1993.*

## How many pardons were awarded in 1992-93?

The Board awarded 29,205 pardons in 1992-93, a considerable increase over previous years. The pardons process was speeded up and simplified following the amendments to the *Criminal Records Act* which came into force in July, 1992.

*Clemency and Pardons Division, National Parole Board, 1993.*





**What was the total budget for the  
National Parole Board in 1992-93?**

**\$23,408,000**

*Finance and Administration, National Parole Board. 1993.*

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## The Corrections and Conditional Release Act Summary, November 1992

1. **Protection of the public** is the paramount consideration in all decisions relating to the treatment and release of inmates.
2. The Act recognizes victims in legislation for the first time. It emphasizes the concerns and needs of victims who may:
  - upon request, be given an offender's prison and conditional release status;
  - submit information that will be put on file for consideration when the Board reviews a case;
  - observe parole board hearings; and
  - obtain decisions made about a specific offender by National Parole Board members through the decision registry.

Anyone who would like information about conditional release or the National Parole Board may:

- apply to observe parole board hearings;
- contact Board offices for general information;
- read about the policies and operations of the Board; and

- have access to decisions made by National Parole Board members through the decision registry.
3. Judges may lengthen the time that violent offenders and serious drug offenders spend in prison by **delaying eligibility of full parole** to 1/2 of sentence. The judge must make this determination at the time of sentencing.
  4. Under the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, most federal offenders are automatically released after having served two-thirds of their sentence. This is known under the Act as statutory release.

The *Parole Act* was amended in July 1986 to empower the National Parole Board, following a referral from the Correctional Service of Canada, to detain those offenders it considered likely to cause death or serious harm to another person before the end of the sentence. Similarly, the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* authorizes the National Parole Board, following a referral by the Correctional Service of Canada, to detain in custody until the end of the sentence, or to place under strict residential conditions anyone considered likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person before the end of the sentence. Under the new Act, the Board may

detain those offenders it believes likely to commit a serious drug offence before the end of the sentence.

The Correctional Service will refer an offender to the Board for possible detention if the offender is serving a sentence of two years or more, was prosecuted by indictment, and at least one of the offences for which the offender was convicted is an offence listed in either Schedule I or II of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA).

The CCRA schedule 1 contains eleven sexual offences against children that were not included in Schedule I of the *Parole Act*. It also includes Schedule II which was not part of the *Parole Act*. Schedule II lists serious drug offences.

5. *The Corrections and Conditional Release Act* requires the release of some offenders on full parole who are serving their first term in a penitentiary after they have served one-third of their sentence. Accelerated review applies only to cases where:

- the offender is serving a sentence for a non-violent offence; or
- the offender is serving the sentence for a drug offence for which the judge did not set parole eligibility at one-half.



To direct release on full parole in these cases, the National Parole Board must find no reasonable grounds to believe the offender is likely to commit an offence involving violence before the end of the sentence.

A person serving a sentence for murder, or an offence involving other violence, or a serious drug offence for which the judge set eligibility at one-half of the sentence may not be considered for accelerated review.

As with all release decisions, the National Parole Board conducts rigorous reviews of all available information. Further conditions to manage risk will be used as necessary, up to and including requirements for an offender to live in a half-way house.

## **6. The Criminal justice system is more accountable.**

Courts are compelled to provide the reasons for sentence and other relevant information to prison and parole authorities. The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, police forces and other agencies in the community are working together to ensure that all relevant information is considered before making decisions about releasing offenders on passes or parole.

## **7. The system of granting passes from prison is tighter.**

- The National Parole Board must approve passes for inmates serving mandatory life sentences, and for inmates convicted of violent offences, serious drug offences, and sex offences against children.
- No unescorted passes will be allowed for those classified as maximum security inmates.

## **8. A temporary absence is usually the first type of release an offender may be granted. With or without escort, temporary absences may be granted for various reasons, including community service projects, contact with family, personal development, or medical consultations. The Law provides that:**

- offenders must serve one-half of the period required for full parole eligibility before becoming eligible for temporary absences. Offenders may be granted temporary absences at any time for emergency medical treatment;
- offenders classified as maximum security will not be eligible for unescorted temporary absences. Previously, all offenders serving definite sentences could be granted unescorted temporary absences at date of eligibility;

- the National Parole Board authorizes temporary absences for offenders serving mandatory life sentences and unescorted temporary absences for those convicted of violent offences and serious drug offences. The Correctional Service of Canada has the authority to grant temporary absences in all other cases.

9. The legislation establishes, in law, the **Office of the Correctional Investigator**, who acts in an independent fashion to investigate complaints by federal offenders.

10. The legislation **modernizes the legislative framework** for the more effective operation of the federal correctional system by replacing the *Penitentiary Act*, parts of which date back to the 1860s, and the *Parole Act*, which became law in 1959.











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